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Seven-Foot Panorama of the British Navy. SIXPENCE.

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THE NANSEN OF THE SOUTH: LIEUTENANT SHACKLETON, WHO HAS BEEN WITHIN 111 MILES OF THE SOUTH POLE.
AND WHOSE PARTY HAS DISCOVERED THE SOUTH MAGNETIC POLE.

Lieutenant Ernest H. Shackleton, leader of the "Nimrod" Antarctic Expedition, has set up a new record in South Polar Exploration. Accompanied by Lieutenant Adams, Mr. Eric Marshall, and Mr. Frank Wild, he reached a point only 111 miles from the South Pole, and hoisted there the Union Jack given to him by the Queen. Thus he has made an advance of some 340 miles on Captain Scott's furthest South. Another party from the "Nimrod" discovered the South Magnetic Pole, and planted the Union Jack there. Lieutenant Shackleton is an Irishman by birth, but was educated in London. He first went to sea as an officer in the merchant service, and for a time was with the Union Castle Line. Later he was one of the members of the "Discovery" Antarctic Expedition.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY THOMSON.]

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE FIFTH QUEEN CROWNED." AT THE KINGSWAY.

RATHER a strong historical drama might be made out of Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer's romance, "The Fifth Queen Crowned," if the materials were taken in hand by a competent stage craftsman. Unfortunately, the author and the collaborator on whose assistance he has relied, Mr. Norreys Connell, do not show any instinct for the theatre in their adaptation, with the consequence that those who attended Miss Ada Potter's experimental matinée of the piece last Friday at the Kingsway spent a somewhat unhappy afternoon. Instead of a play, Mr. Hueffer and his colleague furnished us with a series of scrappy and disconnected episodes—tableaux they might almost be called—in which figures purporting to be Henry VIII. and his embittered daughter Mary, and his (as we are to suppose) maligned Queen, Katharine Howard, and her enemies, such as Cranmer, made fitful appearances and indulged in an artificially archaic diction well supplied with expletives. Of the crudely drawn characters, the only two which gave some suggestions of life were the King—whose bluff geniality and gross physique were capitalised by Mr. James Hearn, after the manner of Holbein's portraits—and the Princess Mary, presented very picturesquely, in moods of sour defiance, by that promising actress, Miss Eily Malyon. Miss Potter herself smiled sweetly and looked charming as the heroine, and seemed to think nothing more was required of her; hers are not the talents of the tragedy queen.

"THE NOBLE SPANIARD." AT THE ROYALTY.

There seems little doubt that Mr. Somerset Maugham has added one more to his many successes in drama with the "early-Victorian" farce which he has adapted from "Les Gaietés de Veuve" for that most popular of our light-comedy actors, Mr. Charles Hawtrey. You may call the story extravagant or slight, as you will; you may protest that the characters are purely fantastic; you may maintain that Mr. Hawtrey, as the Don who is loaded with titles and is so sublimely impudent in his courtship, does not at all resemble a Spaniard; you may protest that it is a shame to put dainty Miss Kate Cutler into crinoline and flounces—but, at any rate, both play and players are immensely entertaining. From the time that the irrepressible Don, on being informed that the pretty widow he is pursuing is "not at home," remarks: "Thank you! that will be much more convenient," down to almost the end of the absurd tangle of adventures in which this fire-eater involves himself, the farce is one long frolic of amusing nonsense. The young widow's invention of a husband for herself as a means of baffling her audacious suitor starts a series of rollicking situations, in which the most innocent persons are threatened with duels and have their identities ridiculously confused. In his cape and sombrero and early-Victorian make-up Mr. Hawtrey takes on quite a novel appearance, but is as glib and as bland and as irresistibly droll as ever; while Miss Kate Cutler, with the ringlets and the dress of a Jane Austen heroine, makes the greatest success of her career in the character of widow, so demure, so engaging is her acting. At the same time, that consummate artist, Miss Fanny Brough, gives us, as a dame with romantic illusions, displays of burlesque emotionalism that are wholly delightful; and good work also comes from Mr. Lyall Swete as a Judge who is placed in ludicrous predicaments, and Miss Anne Cleaver, who sings a song of the 'fifties in just the appropriate style.

AT THE BOOKSELLERS'.

SIR ISAAC PITMAN

Around Afghanistan Major de B. de Lacoste. 10s. 6d. net.

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Brighton, Its History, Its Follies, and Its Fashion. Lewis Melville. 10s. 6d. net.

The Lost Land of King Arthur. J. Cuming Walters. 3s. 6d. net.

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The Stronger Wings. A. Jeans. 6s.

Agnes. Jules Claretie. 3s. 6d.

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The Love-Story of St. Bel. Bernard Capes. 6s.

The Complete Hockey Player. Eustace E. White. 3s. net.

MELROS.

The M.P. for Russia. Mme. Olga Novikoff. Two vols. 32s. net.

Love and Battles. F. Sidgwick. 6s.

WARD, LOCK.

Sarah Tudor's Lovers. Orme Agnes. 6s.

The Socialist. Guy Thorne. 6s.

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Paul Verlaine: His Life and Work. Edmond Lepelletier. 21s. net.

A. AND C. BLACK.

Brush, Pen, and Pencil: The Book of Tom Browne. 3s. 6d. net.

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Raphael. Edgcumbe Staley. 5s. net.

Motor Tours in Yorkshire. Mr. Rodolph Stawell. 3s. net.

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Ikona Camp. Colin Fitzgerald. 3s. 6d.

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The National Gallery. Paul G. Konody, Maurice W. Brockwell, F. W. Lippmann. Vol. I. 10s. 6d. net.

HUTCHINSON.

Our Adversary. M. E. Braddon. 6s.

Kingsmead. Baroness von Hutten. 6s.

J. H. LONG.

A Forsaken Garden. Jessie Ainsworth Davis. 6s.

Who Shall Have Her? John Cave. 6s.

JOHN MURRAY.

Little Devil Doubt. Oliver Onions. 6s.

Gentlemen Errant. Mrs. Henry Cust. 12s. net.

STANLEY PAUL.

The Flame Dancer. Frances Aymar Mathews. 6s.

Ballads of Brave Women. Alf. H. Miles. 1s. net.

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Turkey in Revolution. Chas. Roden Buxton. 7s. 6d. net.

How to Get Married. By the Author of "How to Be Happy Though Married." 1s. net.

JOHN LANE.

Thais. Anatole France. 6s.

Royal Palaces of Spain. A. F. Calvert. 3s. 6d. net.

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E. M. Mills Young. 6s.

The Book of the Cottage Garden. Charles Thonger. 2s. 6d. net.

ROBERTSON.

By a Midnight Sea: Poems. E. J. Rupert Atkinson. 6s.

HILLS AND BOON.

Arrows from the Dark. Sophie Cole. 6s.

The End, and the Beginning. Cosmo Hamilton. 6s.

ART NOTES.

THE Royal Institute of Painters in Water-Colours has held one hundred exhibitions, and it marks this centenary by giving in the current catalogue some account of its history. The century of exhibitions is not matched by a century of years, for the society was founded, under the patronage of Queen Adelaide, in 1831. Since then it has supplied water-colours as unfailingly as the Water Company supplies our cisterns with full measure, and, as far as memory serves, the quality of the one supply has been as even and temperate as the other. It must be confessed that the advantages to a corporation of painters of a long record are not very obvious; indeed, habit and prejudice do their worst among the old-established societies, and had the "Institute" no history, it would perhaps be a happier hunting-ground to-day. In the present exhibition you must look in vain for excitement. Even the adventurous Mr. Gregory, the President, grows a little old in the atmosphere of centenary festivity; and Mr. Hassall, Mr. Frank Reynolds, and Mr. Hal Hurst, who are the Harry Launders of the feast, fail to interrupt its tedium. Mr. J. Aumonier's "Sunset" strikes the most authentic note of artistic sincerity, and possesses in a marked degree the spacious beauty that is the characteristic of this painter's compositions.

If the "Institute" is dull because it lacks ambition, the Goupil Gallery's "Water-Colour, Pastel, and Drawing Salon," is at another extreme of achievement, ambition there joining hands with very high-spirited talent. Experiment and enterprise enliven the walls on every hand: Mr. Nicholson has gone out upon a staircase for his subject and made a capital study of the open spaces, silhouetted banisters, angles of landings, and hanging shadows of the great open highway of a house. Doubtless Mr. Nicholson's example will be followed by many votaries of the interior. Mr. James Pryde's discovery is the humour of snow, and his picture of a tree overburdened with a monstrous load of white is fantastically decorative. Mr. Max Beerbohm contributes a drawing of Mr. William Orpen "executing, in his own way, a commission for a portrait." Mr. Orpen's patron has been given his morning paper and a seat on a far-distant sofa; while the painter himself, large in the foreground, seems to be intent upon the wall-paper. Mr. Wilson Steer's "Storm Clouds" and "The Valley," two drawings of Pevensey by Mr. C. J. Holmes, and "Plumpton Place, Sussex," and "Little Park, Hurstpierpoint," by Mr. A. W. Rich, make a wall of brilliant water-colours; but a little drawing by Whistler should not be made to stand alone as a representative work. Even a French title—"Femme nue se coiffant"—fails to enhance its importance.

Mr. Christian Symons's study of white-and-pink flesh set among the deep greens and golds of an interior alight with candles, is most skilfully executed, and is, perhaps, the best antidote to the poisonous colour-scheme of Mr. Connard's "The Sofa," in the same section of the Goupil Salon. A grey and angular nude figure lying upon a satin sofa is not a happily chosen subject; but Mr. Connard's method is to select such themes as will compensate for the failure of his draughtsmanship to make a very startling impression. If Mr. Sargent—save the mark!—becomes common and feeble in the plagiarisms of imitators at Burlington House, Mr. John becomes contemptible at weak second-hand. Mr. Connard is not the first disciple; other drawings as well as his bode ill for the school that is leaping out of its 'teens into the arms of our newest master. The late Mr. Conder, has, like Mr. John, his followers at the Goupil Salon, but these posthumous offspring have chosen a less perilous model, and one, at least, of the fans designed on the strength of his example and exhibited here, possesses a certain charm. Miss Hilda Fearon, Mr. Cossaar, Mr. Stabb, Mr. Ayley Robinson, and Mr. Livens are among others who lend liveliness to a very interesting exhibition.

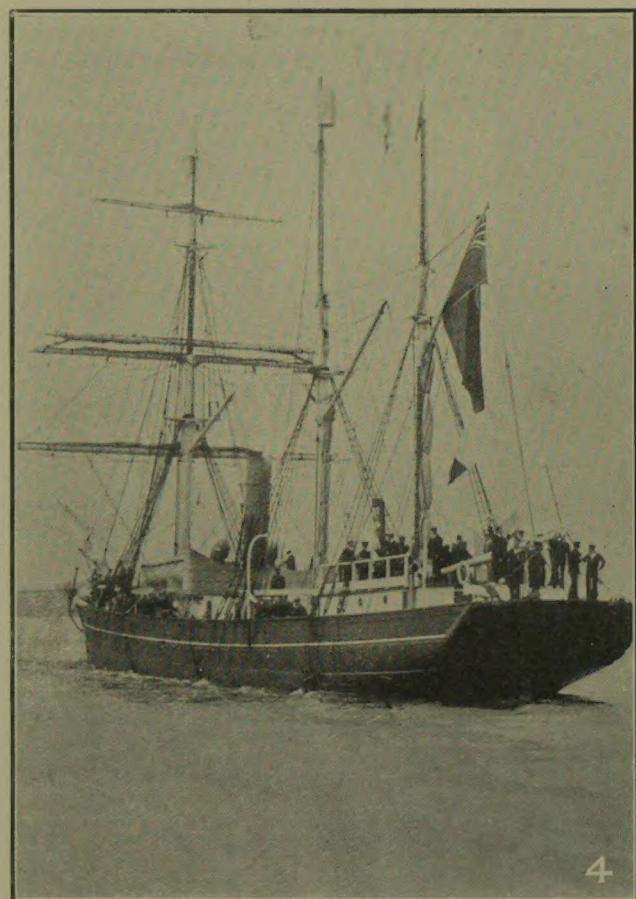
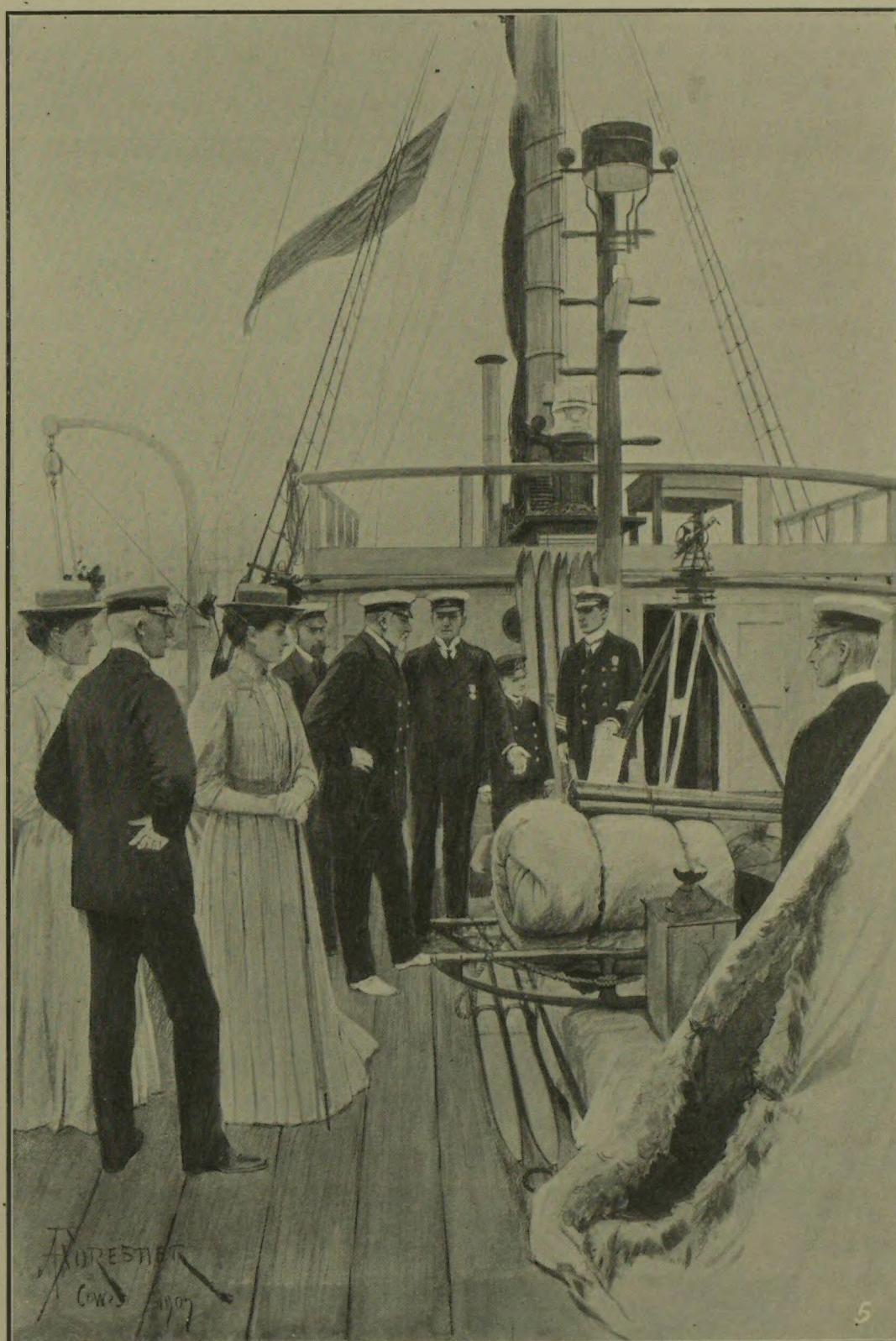
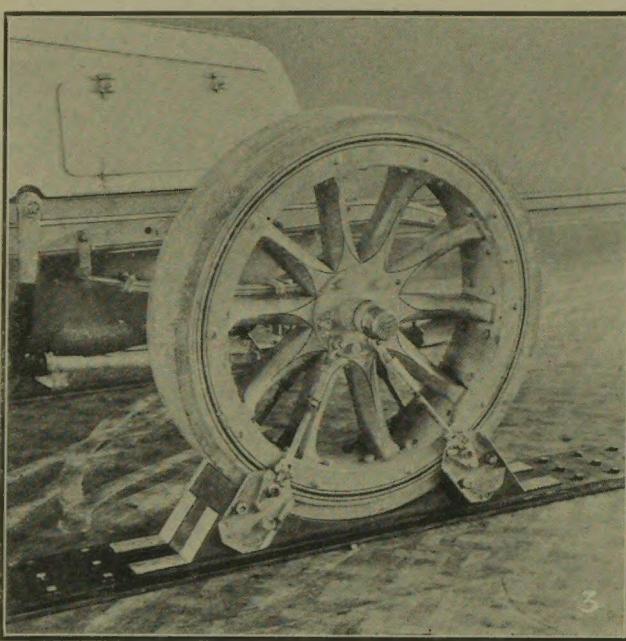
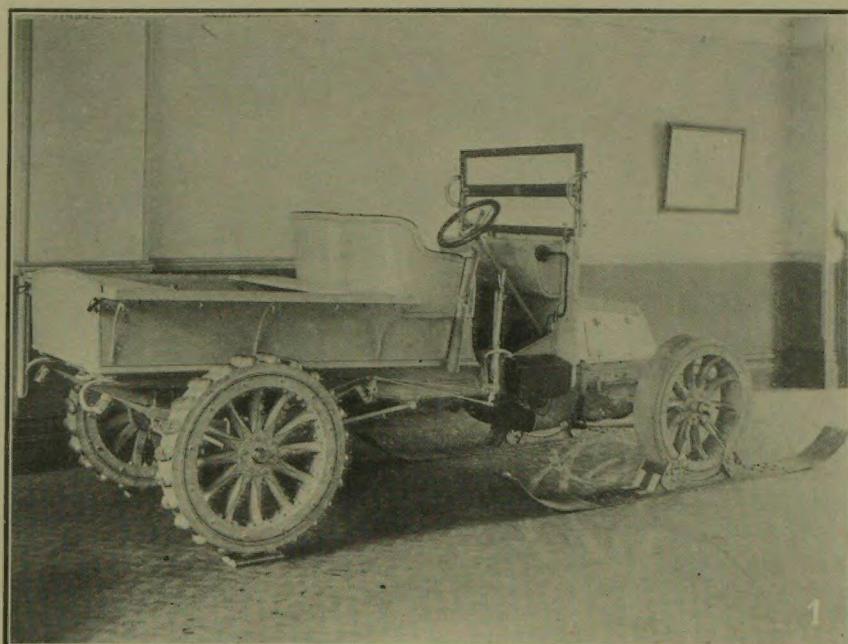
E. M.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

INLAND.

FURTHEST SOUTH: 111 MILES FROM THE SOUTH POLE.

THE "NIMROD" ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION UNDER LIEUTENANT SHACKLETON.



1. THE MOST NOVEL PART OF THE EXPEDITION'S EQUIPMENT: THE MOTOR-SLEIGH, WHICH DID GOOD WORK OVER THE SEA-ICE, LAYING DEPOTS; BUT COULD NOT BE USED ON THE BARRIER SURFACE.

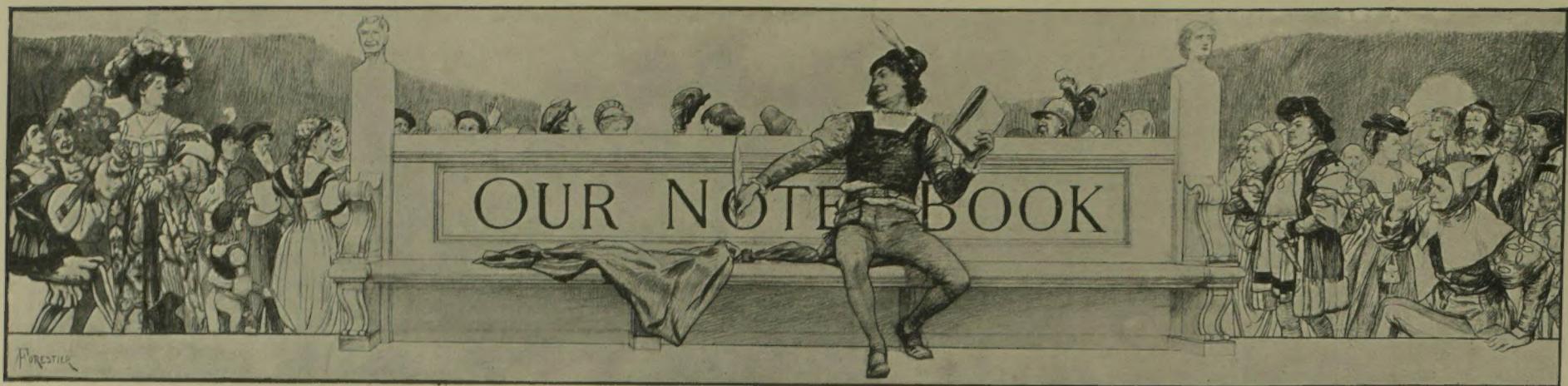
2. THE EXPLORER TYPE: LIEUTENANT SHACKLETON AND SOME OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION WHICH REACHED A POINT 111 MILES FROM THE SOUTH POLE, AND DISCOVERED THE SOUTH MAGNETIC POLE.

3. ONE OF THE FRONT WHEELS OF THE EXPEDITION'S MOTOR-SLEIGH, SHOWING ONE OF THE RUNNERS.

4. THE EXPEDITION'S VESSEL: THE "NIMROD," FORMERLY A NEWFOUNDLAND WHALER OF 227 TONS.

5. ROYAL INTEREST IN THE GREAT EXPEDITION: THE KING AND QUEEN VISITING THE "NIMROD" AT COWES.

As we note under our Front-Page Illustration, the "Nimrod" Antarctic Expedition has met with wonderful success. Its achievements, summed up by the "Mail," are, briefly, as follows: "Point reached within 111 miles of South Pole; Magnetic Pole reached; eight mountain chains discovered; one hundred mountains surveyed; volcano of Mount Erebus, 13,120 ft. high, ascended; new coast and high mountains located running west from Victoria Land; coal measures discovered in Antarctic continent; theory that there is an area of atmospheric calm round South Pole disproved." The base of operations at Cape Royd, King Edward VII's Land, was left on October 29, 1908. On January 9 of this year Lieutenant Shackleton hoisted the Union Jack given to him by the Queen at a point only 111 miles from the South Pole (latitude 88 deg. 23 min., longitude 162 East). Seven days later a party from the "Nimrod" hoisted the British flag at the South Magnetic Pole.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, AND SPORT AND GENERAL.]



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

EVERYONE is talking just now about machines of death made out of steel or iron. People whisper in a panic-stricken way that Germany is building ironclads of the size of small islands; and one can almost fancy that the sun is darkened at noon with flying ships, like a flight of iron birds. I have my doubts about both the moral and the military value of this sort of imagination. Machinery is only armour, and armour is only clothes; and a very superficial study of some suburban dandies will suffice to show that it is no good to have clothes if you do not know how to put them on. We do not offer exquisite trousers to a man who has no legs. Neither do we offer difficult machinery to men who have no heads, nor dangerous machinery to men who have no hearts. An obvious historical parallel suggests itself. Armour-plating is no new thing; ironclads are very old and romantic objects. Only in the old time the individual was an ironclad. They plated the man instead of the ship; but they calculated it carefully, so as to repel the shafts and bullets of the enemy. And this making of helmets and breast-plates was a very subtle and exacting trade; the armourer was both an artist and a man of science. A great deal depended on him; men were often killed, like Dundee at Killiecrankie, only because one hole was found in their harness. No doubt there was a certain amount of international competition, and the advisers of a nation said: "Remember that you have to meet the steel coats of Milan," or "Remember that your enemies have admirable blades from Damascus." Still, these fears were kept within the four corners of dignity. I absolutely refuse to believe that any English gentleman at the time of Crecy ever shrieked at the top of his voice: "Nine more new visors for the Knights of Aquitaine!" or "Seven more Barbary horses seen in Gascony!" or "French Government still buying Florentine gauntlets!" And, if we attempt to analyse the difference, I think we shall simply find it to lie in a sense of honour. Such an English gentleman would have thought it cowardly to attach so much importance as all that to a difference of armaments. He would, as a reasonable person, inform himself about the weapons of his enemy; and if he heard that his enemy had a curtal-axe which was rather a neat thing, he would probably go and buy one. But he would not talk as if he could be conquered by the axe, and not by the enemy. He would not talk as if there were a shower and hail of curtal-axes darkening the sun. He would not say that the German axes were growing larger and larger by a huge, incurable law of the cosmos. In the last resort, his own manhood would count for something; and that would despise an open fear of defeat as much as defeat itself. For, after all, the only possible shame of defeat is that it may have befallen us through fear. But we seem eager to confess the fear before we need confess the defeat.

That is the obvious difference between the mediæval Englishman and the modern. He talked of contending against a German knight, not against a German lance. Nor would he have been scared if you had told him that German lances were growing longer and longer, and that whereas ten years ago a German lance was forty feet long, it was now two hundred and forty feet long, and would soon be a mile long. He would deny that this was any reason for his really being afraid of the German knight—a degree of degradation which he would, indeed, have refused altogether to discuss. He would have denied it for two

very forcible reasons, both of which are in their turn well worth consideration at the present time.

He would have denied it, first, because his common-sense would have told him that the mere elongation of lances, at enormous expense and without any reference to the swift accidents of battle, was a piece of clumsiness and stupidity in the mere art of war. It would be much more worth while to teach a large number of healthy men to manage a short lance than to teach a few acrobats to manage partially a long lance that could not really be managed. And while a lengthy spear might be likely to strike an enemy first, it would be much worse than useless if it did not strike him at

wearing ninety overcoats cannot be the way to cure a cold, that drinking ninety pots of beer is by no means a protection against thirst. If you perceive your enemy plunging on blindly in a particular direction, the real thing to do, if you have any spirit and invention, is to calculate the weakness in his course and advance yourself in some other direction. You ought to take advantage of his infatuation, not to imitate it; you ought to surprise his plan of campaign, not copy it laboriously. If he is building very big ships, the best thing you could do would probably be to build small ones; ships lighter, quicker, and more capable of navigating rivers. If he has gone quite dotty on long lances, the chances are that you will win the battle with daggers. But

there is another reason besides this more flexible experimentalism in war which would, I think, have prevented the fine old English gentleman from going in for a mere blind race in the length of spear-shafts. He would have known that if lances really grew longer and longer past all reason, there would certainly come a point when Europe would step in and stop it. Europe was a great deal too keen on the common sport of chivalry to let it be wiped out by cut-throat competition. They would have had sumptuary laws to cut short a gentleman's lance, as they had them to cut short his plumes or his expenditure. But these could only have been enforced by a general agreement of Christendom. And in those old, barbaric, superstitious, dim, dark, and damned ages, there would have been a general agreement of Christendom. It might have been an agreement full of artificial feudalism, it might have been ratified by ecclesiastical mysteries, but it could have been obtained. It is all nonsense to say that we Europeans could not have an agreement about disarmament. We could have it right enough if we were Europeans. We could have it well enough if we loved our civilisation as much as we hate each other. People cannot love Europe, because Europe is either a map or else a mythical lady who was carried off by a bull. But men could love Christendom, because it was an idea.



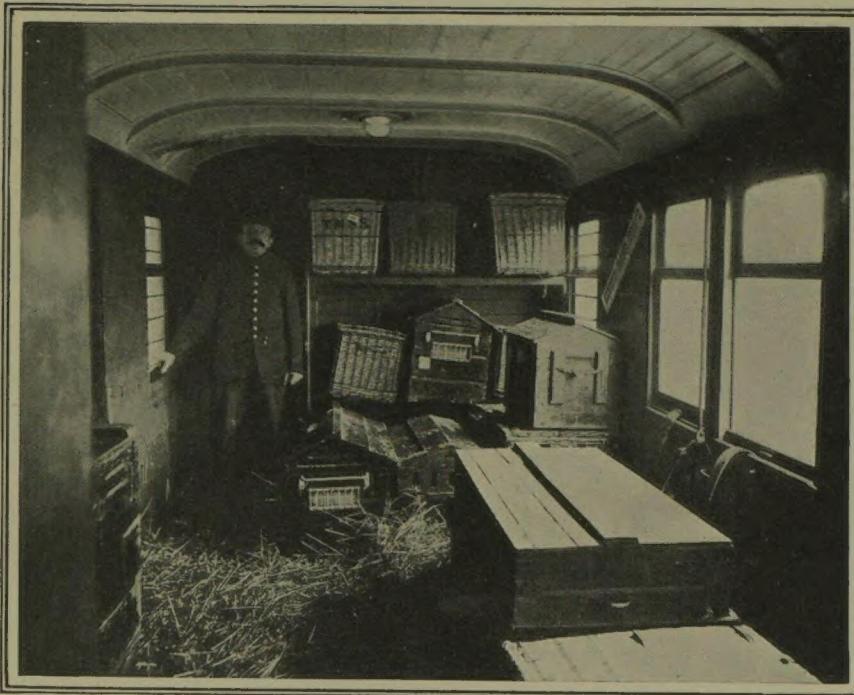
THE MAN WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR GERMANY'S GROWING STRENGTH AT SEA.
ADMIRAL ALFRED VON TIRPITZ, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE IMPERIAL GERMAN NAVY.

Admiral von Tirpitz, the pioneer and creator of German sea-power, is just sixty years old this week. When, at sixteen, he became a naval cadet, the Prussian Navy consisted of a small collection of frigates, and its marvellous development has been mainly due to his activity. Winning rapid promotion, in 1891 he was made Chief of Staff at Kiel, where he founded and organised the torpedo service. He also brought about administrative reforms in the German Admiralty, and in 1898 became State Secretary of that department. He then set himself to create that fleet whose progress has just been the cause of such profound uneasiness in this country.

all; as he would simply sit smiling with a spiked mace in his hand until the monotonous lengths of timber had gone by him. Now, the average citizen is not an expert either upon lances or battle-ships. He cannot know much about the subject; but he can (I think) know a good deal about the expert. The good citizen possesses a sense of smell, given to him by God, like that of the dog; he has, in a mystical way, a nose for nonsense. And he smells something wrong when people go on talking blindly about bigger and bigger ships, though he may know nothing about naval war; just as he would smell something wrong if people went on talking about longer and longer lances, though he might know nothing about the technique of tilting. Common-sense tells a man that indefinite development in one direction must in practice over-reach itself; that

Therefore with all the heartiness proper to one who is wholly ignorant of the subject, I throw down my two private doubts, which are almost strong enough to be called suggestions. First, I gravely doubt whether our hurried emulation in arms is not a great deal too much a mere breathless and crazy copying. If the other schoolboy throws big snowballs, it is the mere instinct of hurry to throw bigger ones; but it might be much better strategy to keep one's head, to throw a smaller snowball and to throw it straight. In short, I disbelieve in this modern war exactly because it is always talked of as a war of guns and ships, and never as a war of men. And secondly, I doubt whether this competition of longer spears or larger ships need go on at all, if once the nations could find something positive upon which to combine. Of course they cannot combine on mere peace; peace is a negation, like darkness. Is there any affection or institution or creed on which we can combine?—that is increasingly the question. It is our dreadful condition that we agree too much on all the things in which we ought to vary—arms, methods, and the arts of war. And we differ hopelessly on all the things on which we ought to agree—motives, reasons, and beliefs. In the things of life and love we are separated; in the things of death and blood we imitate each other. In a healthy existence the inmost thing should be secure, but the outer gestures energetic and varied. But with modern Europe it is the limbs that are heavy and the heart that has unrest.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.

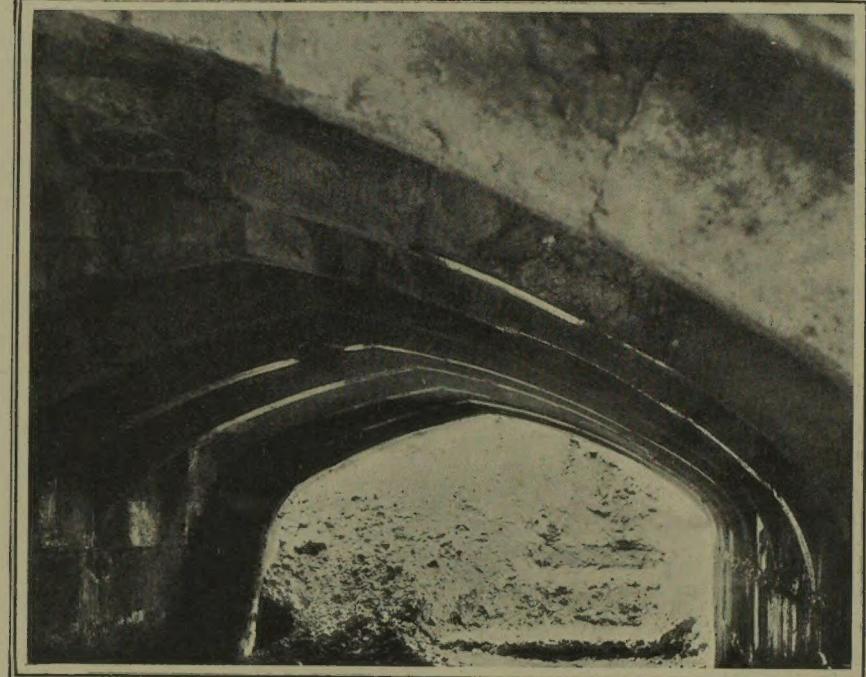


"THE CANINE SPECIAL": KENNELS IN THE TRAIN FOR DOGS ONLY.

A special train for dogs only was run by the Great Central Railway on Monday last for the benefit of competitors at the Manchester Dog Show, which opened on Tuesday. The vans were steam-heated: special attendants were provided; and luncheon was served to the canine passengers en route. [PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.]

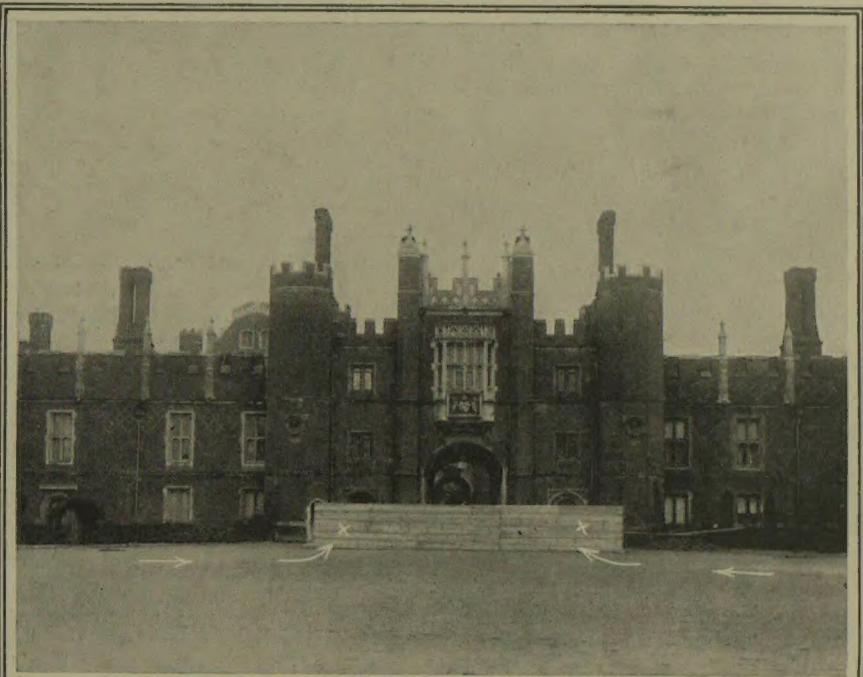


THE DINING-CAR OF "THE CANINE SPECIAL": FEEDING-TIME FOR THE DOGS.



SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN BURIED FOR OVER TWO HUNDRED YEARS: RIBS OF THE ARCHES BENEATH THE OLD MOAT BRIDGE UNEARTHED AT HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

Excavations at the main entrance to Hampton Court Palace have disclosed two fine stone arches of the old moat bridge. These were found about twelve feet below the surface, and had a covering of stone. In the second illustration the crosses on the hoarding mark the sides of the bridge; the arrows mark the direction taken by the moat. [PHOTOGRAPHS BY PRESS PICTURE AGENCY.]



THE UNEARTHING OF THE STONE ARCHES OF THE OLD MOAT BRIDGE AT HAMPTON COURT PALACE: THE POSITION OF THE ARCHES AND MOAT MARKED BY A HOARDING.



ROYALTY AND "RUGGER": THE PRINCE OF WALES LEAVING THE GROUND AFTER THE MATCH BETWEEN SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND.

The Prince of Wales was present at the match between Scotland and England for the Calcutta Cup, in which Scotland scored 18 points and England only 8. His Royal Highness attended unofficially, and so, for the third time in about a month, witnessed a Rugby football match.—The boy district messengers of London have for some time had their equals in Germany. Now the German company, still following the English lead, has added girls to its staff of messengers. These, it will be noted, wear a smart uniform. They are said to perform their duties exceedingly well.



THE DISTRICT-MESSENDER GIRL OF GERMANY: CYCLIST MESSENGERS IN UNIFORM, ABOUT TO UNDERTAKE ERRANDS.



SIR Joseph Ward, Prime Minister of New Zealand, has taken the lead in making, on behalf of the New Zealand Government, the munificent offer to defray the cost of a new *Dreadnought*, or, if need be, two, for the British Navy. He sent this offer, through the Governor of New Zealand, to the Secretary of State for the

Photo Mills.
THE HON. SIR JOSEPH G. WARD,
P.C., K.C.M.G.,
Premier of New Zealand.

Colonies, a day or two after the great debate in the House of Commons arising from the Navy Estimates. Sir Joseph, who was born in 1857, has served in most of the chief offices of State in New Zealand, and became Premier in 1906.

When Mr. Roosevelt arrives in East Africa on his big-game shooting expedition, he is to be entertained for the first few months by Sir Alfred E. Pease on his estate at Nairobi, whither he has just gone to prepare for his guests early in May. Sir Alfred is himself a mighty hunter, and has shot big game on many expeditions in Africa and Asia Minor. When at his Yorkshire seat, Pinchinthorpe House, Guisbrough, he hunts regularly with the Cleveland pack, and he is keenly interested in horse-breeding. He has sat twice in Parliament as a Liberal, and written many books.

Earl Egerton of Tatton was remarkable for the extraordinary many-sidedness of his interests and activities. He had been Chairman or President of Associations and Royal Commissions innumerable, among the latest and most important of these public services being his chairmanship of the Port of London Commission. Before succeeding to the peerage he sat in the House of Commons, for twenty-five years, as Member for North and Mid-Cheshire. He wrote extensively on art and public affairs, and took a deep interest in horse-breeding and all matters agricultural, showing himself a model landlord in the management of his own vast estates in Cheshire, Lancashire, and Derbyshire. He was created Earl Egerton in 1897. As he had no son, though twice married, the earldom becomes extinct; but in the barony, which he inherited from his father, he is succeeded by his brother, the Hon. Alan de Tatton Egerton.

Two vacancies in the French Academy recently occurred through the death of MM. Gebhardt and Halévy, and at an election a few days ago their places were filled by MM. Raymond Poincaré and Eugène Brieux. M. Poincaré is one of the most distinguished of the younger generation of public men in France. He is a recognised authority on financial questions, and has acquired a great reputation as an orator. He received his first important political appointment sixteen years ago, as Minister of Education in the

Photo Lallie Charles.
THE MARCHIONESS DOURO (FORMERLY MISS MAUD COATS).
Married on Tuesday to Lord Douro.

PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

Dupuy Cabinet. Several volumes of his essays and speeches have been published, including "Questions et Figures Politiques," "Vues Politiques," and "Idées

Railway in the Russo - Japanese War was one of the redeeming features of that disastrous campaign.

Throughout the postal strike in Paris the strikers attributed the trouble to their grievances against M. Simyan, the French Under - Secretary for Posts and Telegraphs. His resignation was continually demanded, but the Government, very properly, refused to be dictated to by its employés, and declared that M. Simyan's position rested with the Chamber of Deputies. There is said to be a strong party against him in the Chamber, ready to make itself felt when he has to apply for supplementary credits. Meantime he has published a decree so altering the condition of promotion in the postal service as to meet the principal complaints of the strikers.

On Tuesday last took place, at St. George's, Hanover Square, the wedding of a bride who may look forward to holding one of the proudest titles possible to British peeresses—that of Duchess of Wellington. Miss Maud Coats is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Coats, of

Belleisle, Ayr, and Forest of Glen Tana, Aberdeenshire. The bridegroom, Lord Douro, eldest son of the present Duke and Duchess of Wellington, was born in 1876, and was formerly a Lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards. He served in the South African War in 1900.

Only about a month ago, Sir Edward Boyle, who was in his sixtieth year, resigned his seat for Taunton, owing to an illness which, unhappily, has ended in his death. Originally intended for the

Photo. Cooper.
THE LATE SIR EDWARD BOYLE, K.C.,
Recently Conservative Member for Taunton.

Army, he exchanged that profession, first, for surveying, and secondly, for the Bar. As a barrister, he specialised in land assessment and compensation cases, becoming a leading counsel in that branch of law. He took silk in 1898, and was made a Baronet in 1904. A Conservative in politics, he contested Hastings and Rye in 1900 and 1903, and was returned for Taunton at the last election. He was a director of the Imperial Life Office and the London and India Docks, and a governor of numerous hospitals.

Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, who died this week of heart-failure, in his seventieth year, succeeded to the baronetcy at the age of nine. His father was a Catholic convert, and a friend of Cardinal Newman, and Sir Rowland received his education at Downside, Stonyhurst, and Oxford, afterwards studying at Louvain, Munich, and Berlin. He was an accomplished linguist and had a wide knowledge of affairs, and personal acquaintance with leading statesmen, on the Continent. In 1870 he married the Countess de Leyden. He sat in

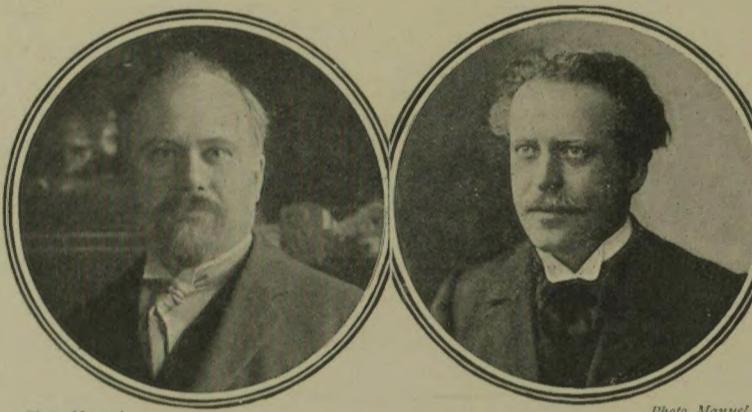


Photo. Manuel.
M. RAYMOND POINCARÉ.
Photo. Manuel.
M. EUGÈNE BRIEUX,
New French Academicians.

Contemporaines." M. Brieux has won distinction in another field—that of dramatic literature. He is the author of a number of well-known plays, including "Maternité," "Robe Rouge," "Les Avariés," "Les Hannetons," and "Les Remplaçantes." His work as a playwright is remarkable for its vigorous criticism of life and manners, and the highly original character of his plots gives him a position apart among contemporary writers for the French stage.

Some, we know, are born great, and some achieve greatness; but few, having been born great, deliberately renounce such greatness in order to achieve it by merit. Such a one was the late Prince Khilkoff, who, tracing his descent through a thousand years from Rurik, the founder of the Russian State, preferred to start life as a navvy. He threw up a great inheritance and a commission in the Guards, and emigrated to America, where he became successively stoker, engine-driver, and traction manager on the Transatlantic Railway. Eventually he became Russian Minister of Ways and Communications, and his transport work on the Siberian

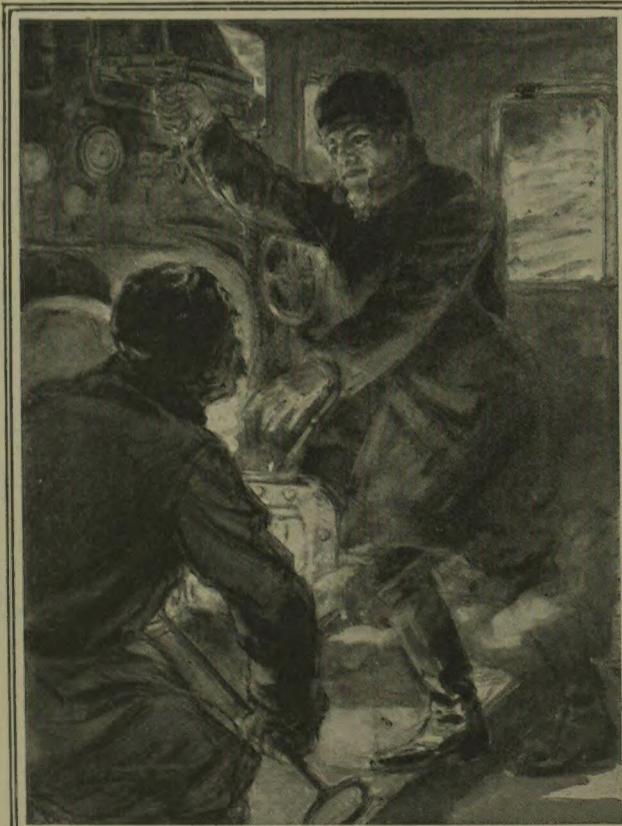


Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE PRINCE MICHAEL IVANOVITCH KHLIKOFF,
Formerly Russian Minister of Ways and Communications.

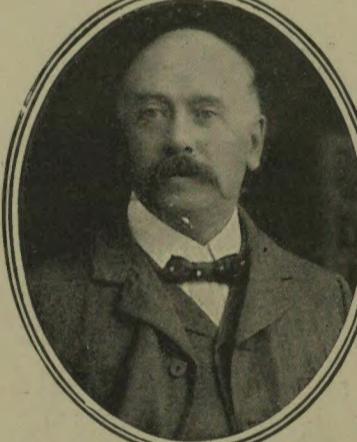


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THE LATE RIGHT HON. SIR ROWLAND
BLENNERHASSETT, BART.,
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Parliament for fourteen years as a Whig, but joined the Unionists over Home Rule and worked hard in their cause. From 1890 to 1897 he was Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Ireland, and then for seven years President of Queen's College, Cork.

The British and German Navies.
(See Supplement.)

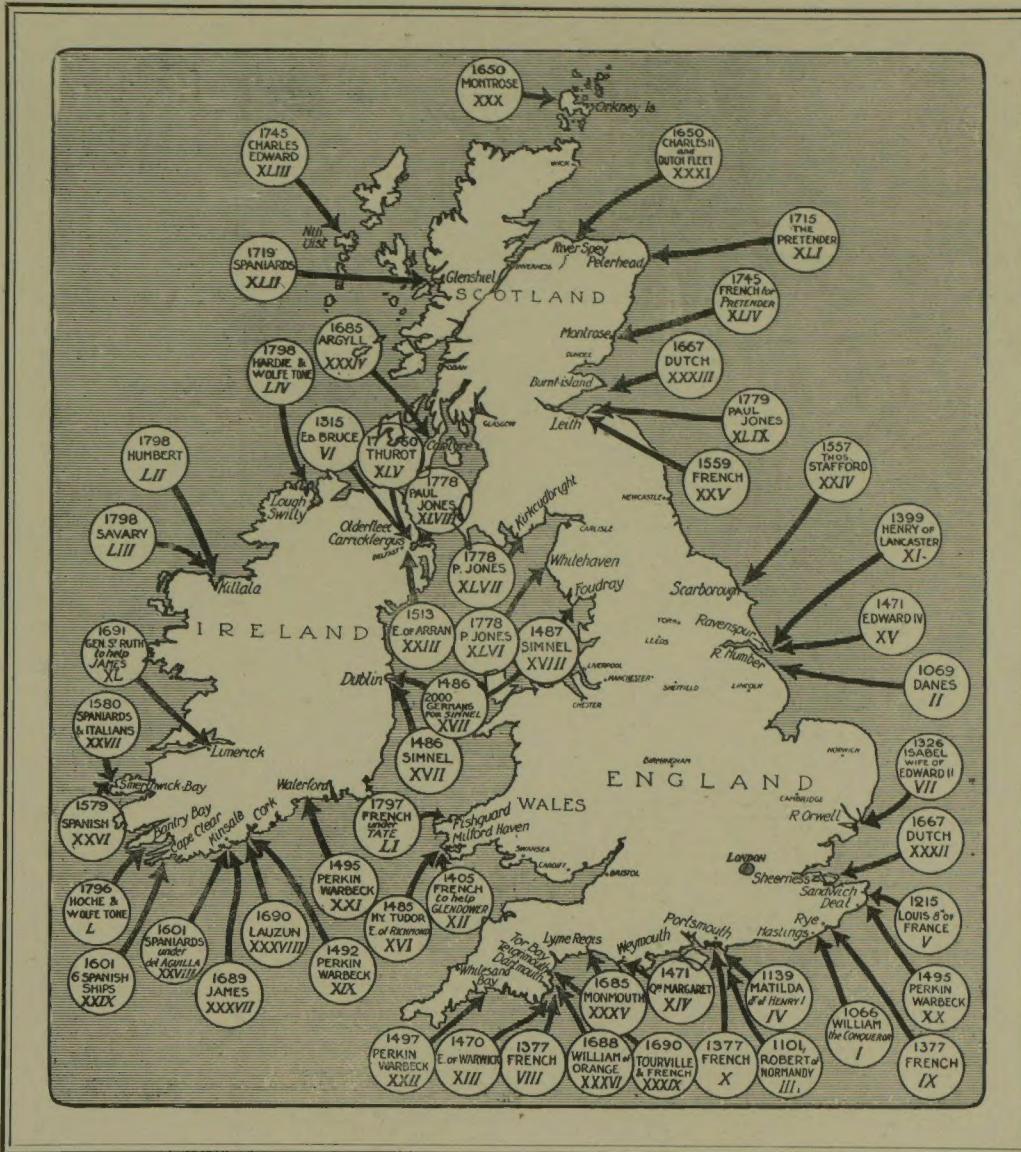
In view of the profound interest aroused throughout the Empire by the recent debates in Parliament on the subject of the Navy Estimates, and by the revelations that have been made regarding German competition in battle-ship building, we give this week, as our Supplement, a remarkable series of illustrations of the chief navies of the world at the present day. The panoramic view of the British Navy is perhaps the longest illustration that has ever appeared in a newspaper, attaining as it does a length of seven feet. Such an agglomeration of naval power as is shown in this picture is certainly impressive, but when we remember the vast extent of the seas which our ships have to patrol, the enormous amount of our mercantile shipping which they have to protect, and the vital necessity for guarding our island shores against invasion, it cannot be said that our Navy is too great for our needs. Besides the British Navy, our Supplement illustrates those of the other principal nations, including Germany, the United States, Japan, France, Russia, Italy, and Austria-Hungary. A typical German *Dreadnought* is given, and a page of photographs of the great German firm of ship-builders and ordnance manufacturers, Messrs. Krupp, whose works have developed with such marvellous rapidity in the last few years. Another page contains a variety of dockyards, the importance of which has been made abundantly clear during the present controversy.

The Colonies and the Navy. Once more a national emergency has called forth those feelings of loyalty and affection for the Motherland which animate the people of our Colonies, and which, when rightly welcomed and appreciated, form a stronger bond of Empire

than any that could be forged by legislation. The New Zealand Government, at the instance of the Premier, Sir Joseph Ward, has given practical proof of its loyalty to Imperial needs by offering to defray the

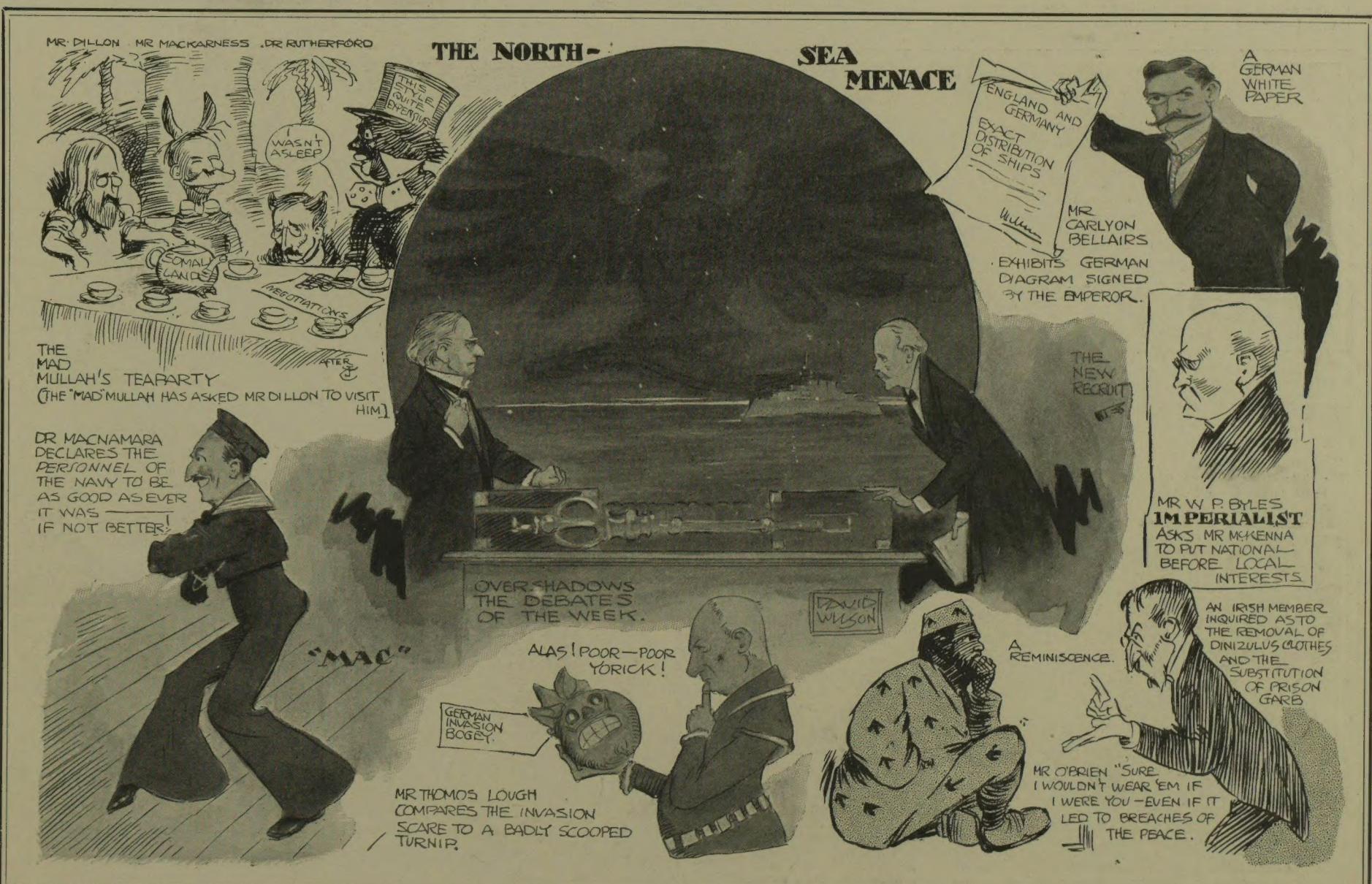
cost of a *Dreadnought*, and even, if necessary, two. Similar suggestions have been made in the Press at Melbourne, Sydney, and Ottawa, with a view to Australia and Canada also presenting *Dreadnoughts* to Great Britain; and the idea has been very warmly received by the public. But the responsible Australian Ministers, while fully in sympathy with the spirit of the proposal, feel that the best way for Australia to help is to adopt a steady and continuous policy of home defence, and so remove from the Imperial Navy some of the burden of protecting her coasts and shipping.

Parliament. The Navy crisis has absorbed the attention of the House of Commons since Ministers made sensational admissions with regard to the rate of ship-building in Germany. In view of these revelations only about thirty Liberals (besides a contingent of Labour members and Nationalists) voted against the increase of the Estimates, and controversy has turned on safety rather than on cost, although some of the Radicals have continued to reproach the Government for assisting to alarm the country. Unionists steadily expressed their dissatisfaction with the proposal to lay down only four *Dreadnoughts* in the new financial year. They complained in earnest language that the Government had been caught napping—it was, according to Mr. Bonar Law, a case of fiddling while Rome was burning. Several Liberals joined them in pressing for an assurance that by 1910 provision should, without reservation, be made for eight new *Dreadnoughts*; but a pledge on this point was refused, and accordingly Mr. Balfour gave notice of a vote of censure, declaring that the policy of the Government does not sufficiently secure the safety of the Empire. As an opportunity for its discussion could not be found, on account of financial business, until next Monday, the Prime Minister unexpectedly intervened on the report of the Estimates. In vigorous language he denounced the agitation, and gave strings of figures to prove the immense preponderance of our gigantic fleet. This catalogue of pre-*Dreadnought* ships, however, did not reassure Mr. Balfour.



THE FIFTY-FOUR INVASIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN: THE PLACES AT WHICH FOREIGN TROOPS HAVE LANDED ON BRITISH SOIL SINCE 1066.

Now that there is so much talk of the possibility of invading this country, this map, compiled by the Hon. Charles Russell and reproduced by courtesy of the "Daily Mail," is of particular interest. It shows that, from the time of the landing of William the Conqueror at Hastings, the shores of Great Britain have been invaded by foreign troops on no fewer than fifty-four occasions. Amongst the forces that have landed is that one of two thousand Germans, which, in 1486, under Marshal Swartz, landed in Lancashire. The Arabic figures give the date of each invasion; the Roman figures the number of invasions up to that date.



POLITICAL FOOTPRINTS ON THE SANDS OF TIME: RANDOM SKETCHES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
SKETCHES BY DAVID WILSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE HOUSE.

WONDERS OF THE WORLD OF MECHANISM.

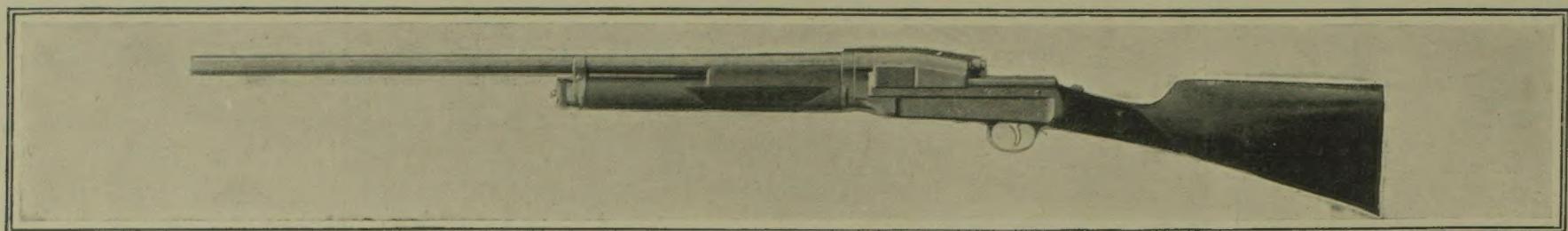


Photo: L.N.A.

FOR THE PRIVATE ARMOUREY OF THE KING OF SPAIN: THE NEW AUTOMATIC SPORTING GUN THAT IS TO BE PRESENTED TO HIS MAJESTY.

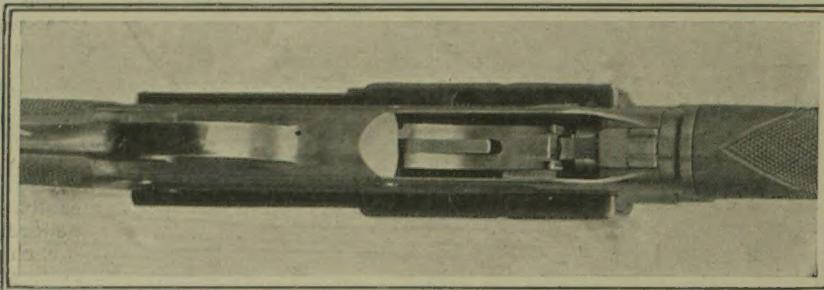


Photo: L.N.A.

THE NEW AUTOMATIC SYSTEM FOR GUNS: THE UNDER PART OF A SHOT-GUN, SHOWING THE APERTURE THROUGH WHICH THE SPENT CARTRIDGES FALL.

A demonstration of the new automatic system known as the Sojgren system, as applied to military rifles, was given before members of the Stock Exchange the other day. On the same occasion those present took part in a clay-pigeon shooting competition, using automatic shot-guns fitted with the system.

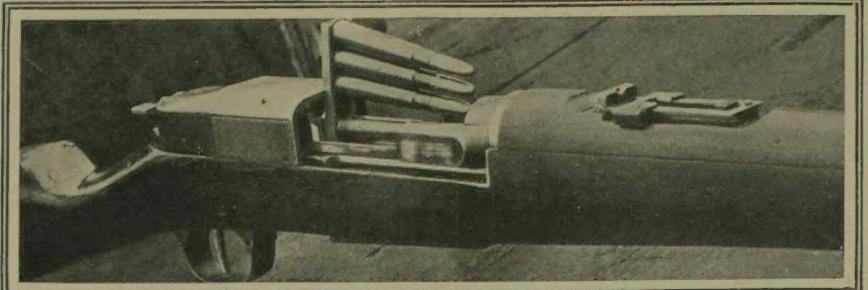


Photo: Halftones.

THE NEW AUTOMATIC SYSTEM FOR GUNS: THE UPPER PART OF A RIFLE, SHOWING THE CARTRIDGE-CLIP.



Photo: Hamilton.

THE DIRIGIBLE BALLOON THAT CAME TO EARTH AT PRECISELY THE DESIRED SPOT: THE "ZEPPELIN."

The famous German dirigible earned fresh fame recently by descending at precisely the required point. There are those who say, however, that this was the result of luck. It is pointed out that the day on which the particular flight took place was extremely calm, and it is said further that the great size of the balloon makes landing a most dangerous operation under ordinary conditions.

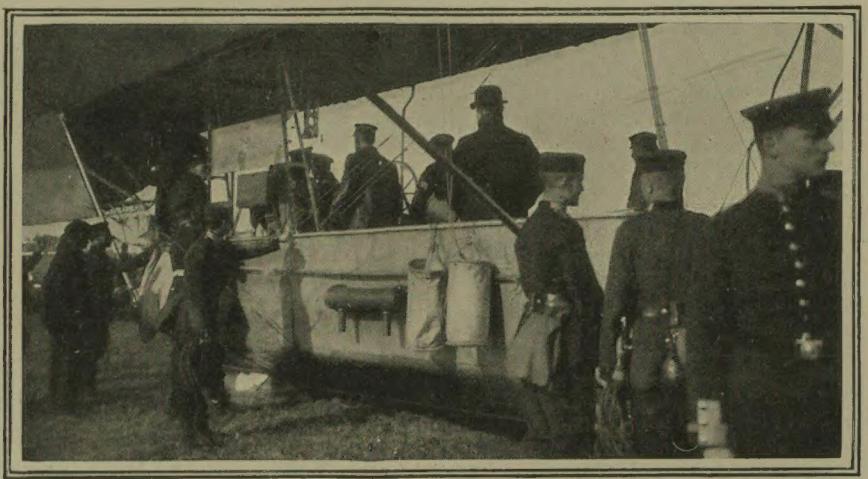


Photo: Hamilton.

THE CAR OF THE BALLOON THAT HAS CARRIED TWENTY-SIX PASSENGERS: THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT AIR-SHIP "ZEPPELIN."

Last week the "Zeppelein" made a flight with no fewer than twenty-six passengers aboard, including the inventor, seven officers, three non-commissioned officers, and fifteen soldiers. It reached a height of 650 feet, manoeuvred for some four hours, and covered a distance of about 150 miles. Before that time a "Zeppelein" had not carried more than sixteen people.

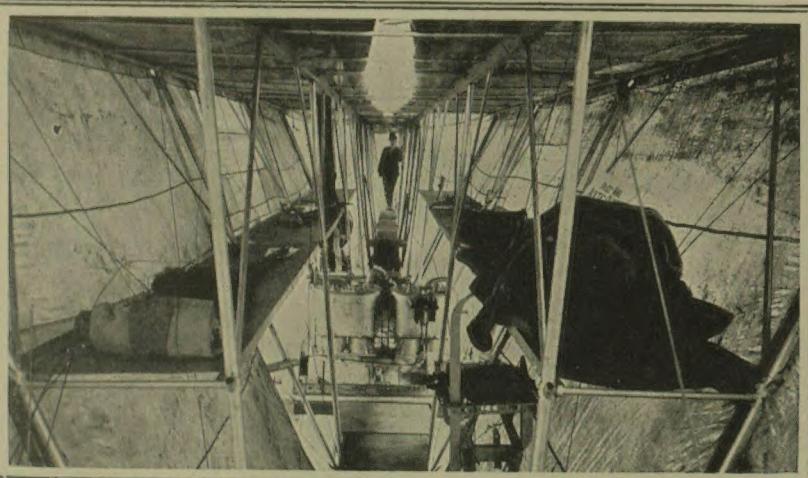


Photo: Montague Dixon.

THE SLEEPING-QUARTERS AND WORKING-QUARTERS OF THE CREW OF THE WELLMAN NORTH POLE AIR-SHIP.

The photograph was taken at Olympia. It shows the car of the dirigible balloon in which it is hoped to reach the North Pole. The engine and the sleeping-bunks can be clearly seen.

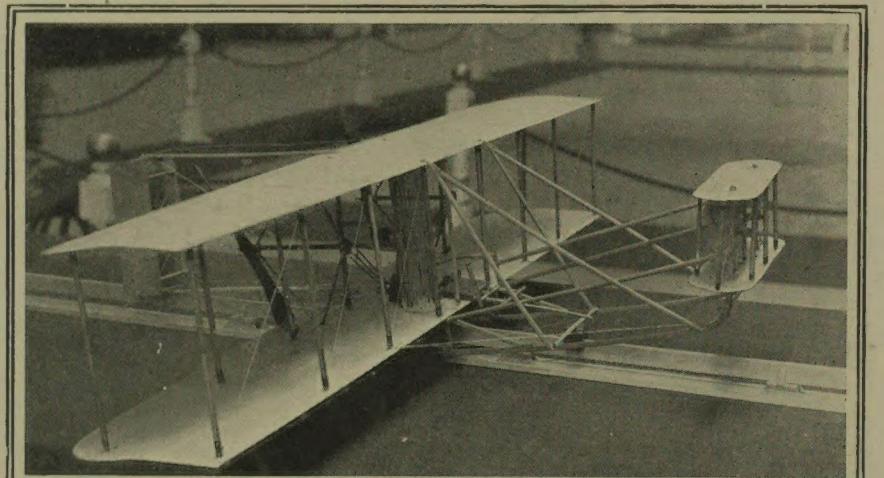


Photo: Topical.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AEROPLANE IN THE WORLD: THE MODEL OF THE WRIGHT INVENTION AT THE AERO EXHIBITION.

To the disappointment of a great many people, a full-sized Wright aeroplane is not on exhibition at Olympia. The most successful of the world's flying-men are represented, however, by this model.



Photo: Sport and General.

A BRITISH FLYING-MACHINE THAT WILL FLY: THE MOORE-BRABAZON BI-PLANE. The Moore-Brabazon bi-plane is somewhat akin to the Voisin bi-plane, which is said to be second only to the Wright aeroplane. Stability is given to it automatically by a box-kite tail.

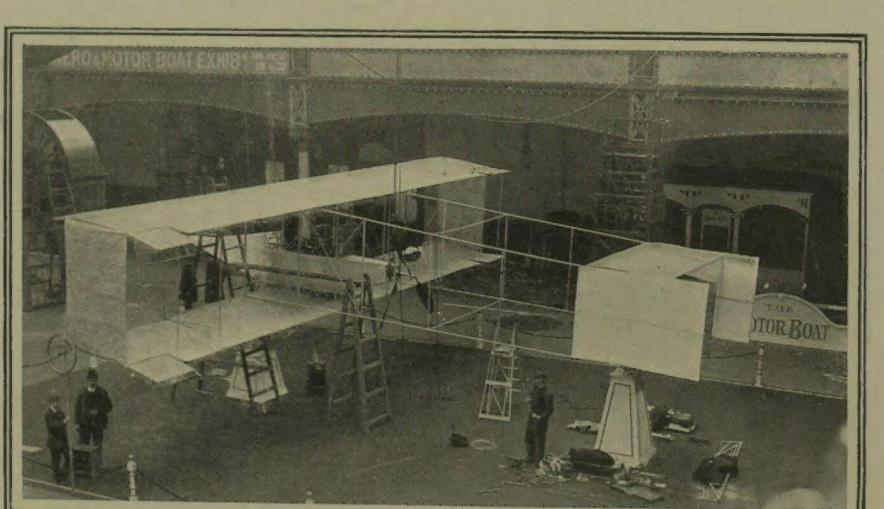


Photo: Sport and General.

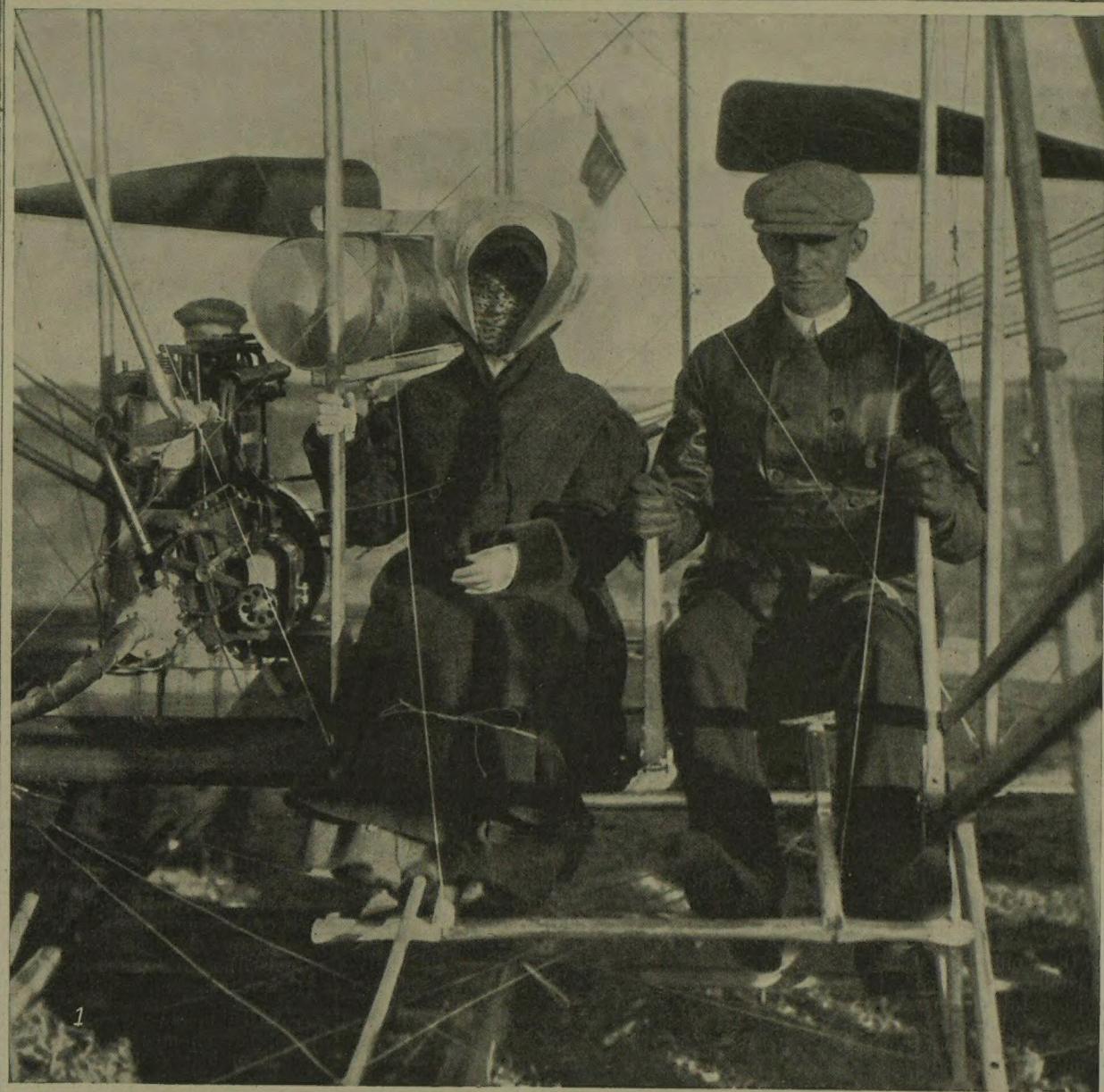
AN ALL-BRITISH AEROPLANE: THE HOWARD T. WRIGHT BI-PLANE AT OLYMPIA. In this aeroplane, a four-bladed propeller, driven by a 26-h.p. engine, is used. It is designed to carry two, and the body is described as very comfortable. Much metal tubing figures in the construction.

THE KING SEES MR. WRIGHT SAIL ON AN "ATTENUATED SEA."

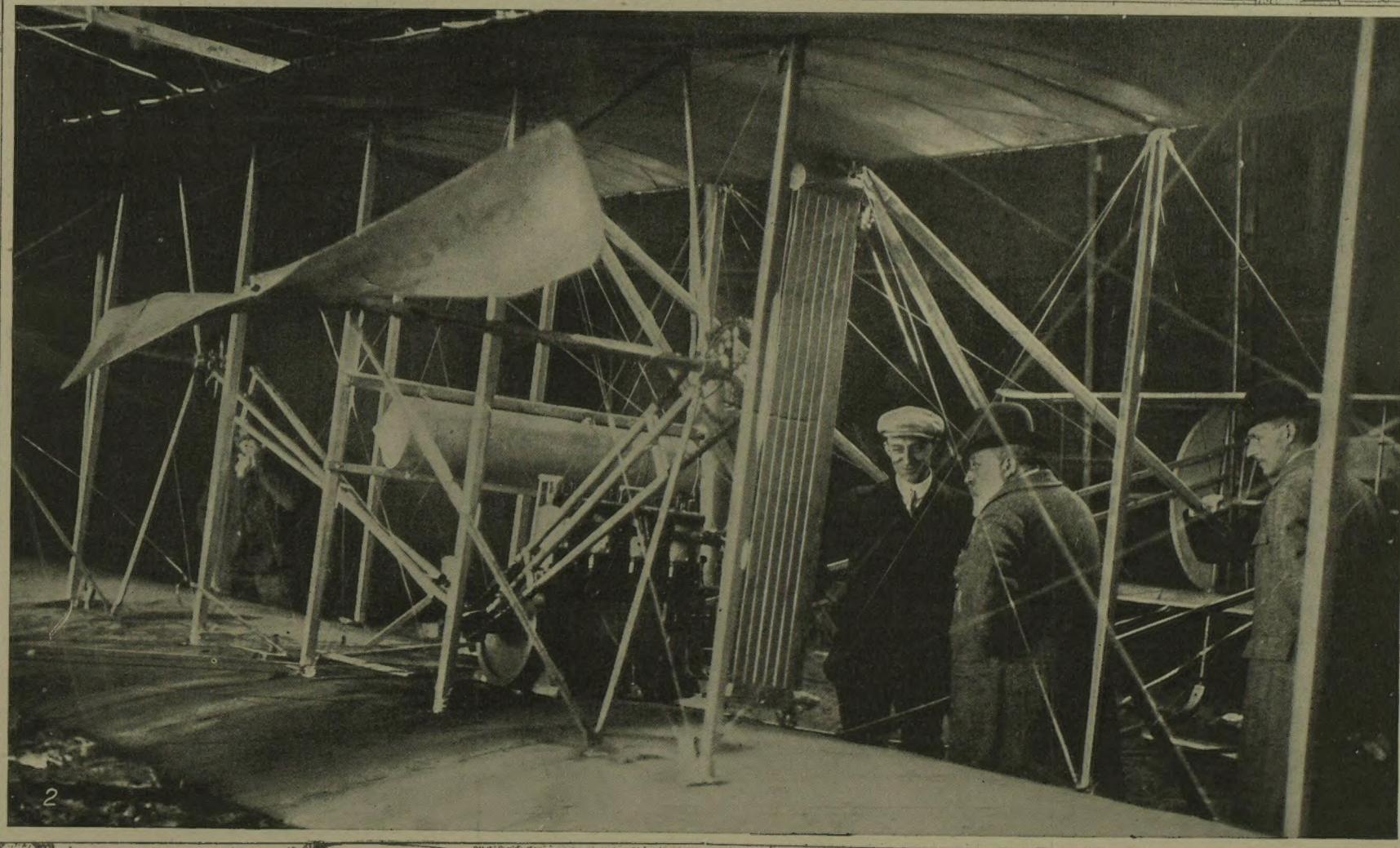
PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.

THE KING visited Pau last week in order to inspect the Wright aeroplane and see it in flight. His Majesty showed the keenest interest in the construction of the machine, which Mr. Wilbur Wright explained in detail before making an ascent. One point on which his Majesty questioned the aeronaut very closely was the danger of losing equilibrium when the machine heeled over in turning. Mr. Wright replied that the risk of this occurring was no greater than in yachting, when a vessel heeled over, and he compared the air to an attenuated sea. Much depends, no doubt upon the man at the wheel. In this connection it is interesting to note the opinion on the Wright aeroplane recently expressed by Mr. Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun, who is associated with some of the largest makers of aeroplanes in France, and has just returned to London from a three-months stay at Pau, during which he closely studied the subject. "The Wright machine," he says (we quote from the "Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette"), "is an individuality, and its

success in flight depends as much upon the man as upon the machine. The main point now to be overcome is gaining ability to fly in all weathers. Wright never flies until five o'clock in the evening, the stilllest hour of the day, because he cannot fly when there is any wind... At Pau... the shelter of the Pyrenees is obtained. Wright searched through the whole of the country to find such a place." Mr. Fletcher, it may be remarked in passing, is not so sanguine as some enthusiasts about the progress of aviation. While admitting that the aeroplane is the thing of the future, he considers that its commercial development will not be so rapid as that of the motor-car, and that the science of aerial navigation is not really so advanced as is popularly supposed. Mr. Wilbur Wright made two ascents in the King's presence, one by himself, and the other in company with his sister as passenger. Both flights were very successful, the machine performing various evolutions, and his Majesty heartily congratulated Mr. Wright upon his wonderful achievement.



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1. ABOUT TO FLY BEFORE THE KING: MISS WRIGHT AND MR. WILBUR WRIGHT READY FOR THE ASCENT ON THE WRIGHT AEROPLANE.

2. ROYAL INTEREST IN THE "CRAFT" THAT FLOATS ON AN "ATTENUATED SEA": MR. WILBUR WRIGHT EXPLAINING THE MECHANISM OF THE WRIGHT AEROPLANE TO THE KING.

SCIENCE



JAMES WATT 1736-1819.

SCIENCE
JOTTINGS.

THE CHEMISTRY OF NATURE.

PERHAPS we are too much accustomed in our ordinary fashion of looking at science to regard all branches of research as simply inventions of man. We forget that

the true rôle of the scientist is that of acting as the interpreter of Nature, and as the exponent of Nature's laws, ways, and works. Every new discovery resolves itself into a demonstration of a something which Nature has been evolving and maturing possibly since this old world of ours began its course. The wondrous powers of radium, for example, illustrate, apparently, the properties of a substance which Mother Earth has stored up from far-back ages, and such as has been exciting an appreciable, but unrecognised, influence on terrestrial affairs. There is no depreciation of the work of the scientist involved in this statement of the scope of his labours. It requires skill, patience, and technical knowledge to lay bare that which Nature has designed for her own purposes, or which exists as part and parcel of the constitution of things. She is still, and always will be, the "old nurse" who takes the child on her knee, and tells him, when he will listen, ever and ever more wondrous tales of her doings. Science, in this view of matters, is the reader who construes what the sermons in stones, in sky, and in sea teach him of the universe he inhabits, and the most perfect science is measured by the accuracy with which it construes what it reads.

The science of chemistry particularly illustrates these remarks. The combinations which elements make to form compounds, exemplify the results of given and stable laws which the chemist discovers, and on which he acts when he endeavours to imitate Nature for commercial or other ends. That two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen go to form water is the expression of such laws, just as we know that if two atoms of oxygen figure in the combination something else than water will appear. There is a similar difference seen in the composition of the powerful acid known as vitriol and its less virulent neighbour, sulphurous acid. Throughout all his operations the chemist is following up the track of law. When he meets with an apparent exception to a law he knows he has stumbled on

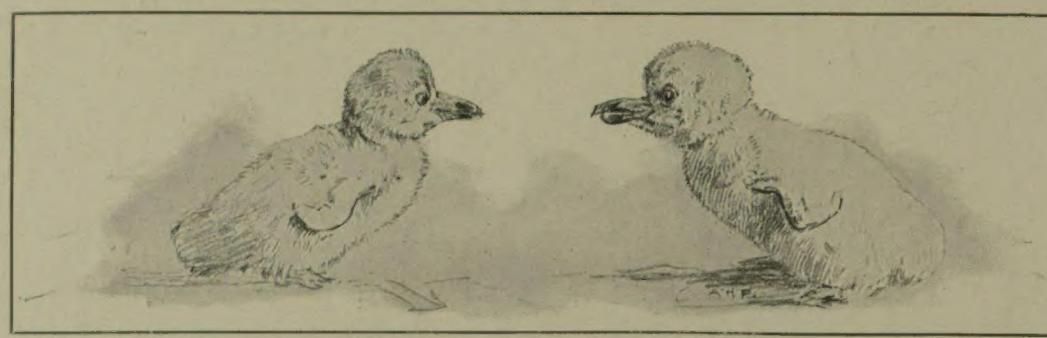
GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE.—No. LV.
DR. E. A. WESTERMARCK,
Professor of Sociology at the University
of London.
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE.—No. LVI.
SIR H. H. JOHNSTON,
The Distinguished Traveller and
Explorer.
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

development of its leaves and flowers when occasion comes. All the vegetable essences and acids, the scents and the gums, the juices which yield india-rubber, the flavouring of fruits, and even the colour of the flowers, are similarly the products of a constructive living chemistry that beats

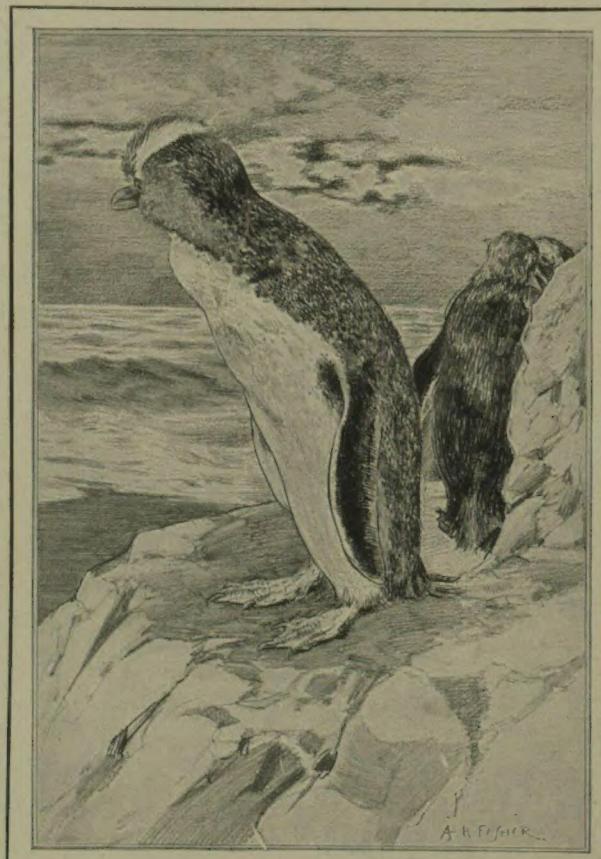
man's best efforts perfectly to imitate. Man follows Nature—but at a distance. What is known as synthetic chemistry implies the building-up of substances in the laboratory by the artificial combination of their elements. Nothing is more wonderful, perhaps, in all chemical science than this development of its constructive side. To-day in medicine, for example, there are used many products which formerly were only to be obtained from plants directly. Salicin, or the active principle of the willow, much used in the treatment of rheumatism, was at first only to be obtained as a natural product. Chemistry, however, stepped in, and through its craft offered an artificially made salicin, such as is employed in the healing art of to-day. There are in the chemist's list hundreds of substances similarly elaborated, and the aniline dyes which give to us the bright colours of the drapers' windows also illustrate a similar phase of chemical evolution.

All this is very wonderful, though, again, we discover that the chemist is only attempting as much and succeeding just as far as Nature's laws will permit him. But beyond this point we may go further, and say that, exact as may seem to be the artificial counterparts of the laboratory, and closely as they may imitate the products of Dame Nature's chemistry, we are forced to admit that there is a something wanting in even the most perfect examples of the constructive art of the laboratory. The most skilful chemist is apt to miss just a something—that "little more, and how much it is"—that makes for a difference between his results and those of Nature. To select a typical example, milk is a fluid which no chemist can possibly mistake in its exact composition. We know the composition of milk, but there exists a something, probably in the combination of its constituents, such as cannot be artificially imitated. Physicians know this, because in the absence of milk the infant cannot be properly nourished, and this fact holds good even when apparently admirable and nutritive substitutes are supplied. It would seem, indeed,



SOUTH AFRICAN PENGUINS—NESTLINGS.

chemist is absorbing the carbonic-acid gas from the air. Then it is decomposing this gas into its component elements—carbon and oxygen. The carbon it is retaining as part of the plant's food, to enter into



ANTARCTIC PENGUINS.

NAMED BY THE "DUTCHMEN." SIR FRANCIS
DRAKE AND HIS MEN: PENGUINS.

"Penguin, *pinguin*: of uncertain etymology," says "Lloyd's Encyclopaedia." "Three hypotheses have been advanced: (1). *Wel. pen gwyn*—white head. (Drayton: *Poly-Olbion*, s.o.); (2). *Lat. pinguis*—fat, a name said to have been given by some 'Dutchmen,' who turn out to be Sir Francis Drake and his men; and (3), a corruption of *pinwing*." The name was first given to the Great Auk, but is now applied to any member of the family *Spheniscidae*.

DRAWINGS BY A. HUGH FISHER.

combination with water; and the oxygen it sets free into the atmosphere. By night this process ceases, for light is an essential feature in the operation. Out of the carbon and the water, the leaf-chemist will elaborate the sugars and starches which the plant world affords us. As sugar, the products will pass from the leaf to be stored up—as in the case of the potato, for example—elsewhere, so as to afford a storehouse of food whereon the plant may draw for its sustenance, and for the



A NEW ZEALAND PENGUIN.

a further and higher decree of Nature, and he searches for this higher law—just as the so-called "freak" in animal or plant life is regarded, not as the outcome of



A SOUTH AFRICAN PENGUIN.

as if to the furthest science there is always a limit set by Nature's chemistry beyond which man's powers cannot penetrate.

ANDREW WILSON.

DINING IN AN OPERA-BOX: COVENT GARDEN, RESTAURANT.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. FORESTIER.



THE MASTERS OF SPEED: THE TWELFTH ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE ROYAL AUTOMOBILE CLUB, IN COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

For the occasion, Covent Garden was transformed first into a great banqueting-hall, then into a theatre of varieties. Three tables were placed on a dais on the stage, and at these sat Prince Francis of Teck, the Chairman of the Club, the Prince of Wales, who was the chief guest of the evening, and some thirty others of distinction. On the floor of the house were seven long tables and some six-and-twenty circular tables. Ten large double boxes on the first tier were used as dining-rooms, and in these were seen the only ladies who were present; ten boxes on the lower floor also held parties of diners. At the end of the banquet the theatre became a theatre again, and a concert and variety entertainment was given by famous "stars."

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S



MR. MAURICE HEWLETT,
Whose new Book of Poetry, "Artemision," is to be
published by Mr. Elkin Mathews.

ANDREW LANG ON VARIOUS MATTERS.

"THE Services have gone to the demnition bow-wow," as Mr. Mantalini would have said had he been a military or naval critic. "The King's English" (not that of his Majesty, but of his subjects) has "gaen the same gait," so that to retain purity of style we must fall back on the Northumbrian dialect.

"A West-country Wiseacre" is of my way of thinking in his tract, "Some Twentieth-Century English." He uses the sort of abbreviations favoured by our Biblical critics, but his "J" stands for "journalistic English," not for "the Jehovah," and his "E," not for "the Elohist," but for "good English."

He draws our attention to the fact that the *Spectator* does not come under the curse of J., or Journalsc. Does it not? In a recent review the *Spectator* said of a certain writer: "He repeats himself a dozen times, and is content if he makes his point somehow, but quite oblivious as to whether the reader is likely to take it."

Here is J. with a vengeance! In novels and uneducated newspapers the word "oblivious" (which means "forgetful") is used as equivalent to "unconscious." It is English to say that a person is "unconscious of" this or that. Novelists and J. write "oblivious to these happenings" for "unconscious of these occurrences."

The *Spectator* out-J's J.! Probably the journalist meant to say that the writer whom he criticises is "indifferent as to whether the reader takes his point or not." But what the journalist does write is that his author is "quite oblivious whether the reader is likely to take it." You cannot make more egregious blunders in the number of words employed.

The author who fell into the hands of J. was myself. As to repetitions, I took the counsel of a great lawyer of the seventeenth century. He advised the pleader before a judge to repeat his points, on the principle which commends the use of plenty of small-shot in a fowling-piece. One pellet or other, he said, will hit the judge's intelligence, while a single bullet is very likely to miss it.

Now, I hope, I am level with the J. of the *Spectator*, though I am "quite oblivious whether he may take the point."

The wiseacre of the West-country, on his sixth page, pays me a prodigious compliment, but when I wrote "the above" (as J. would say) I had only read his tract as far as page 5. The Wiseacre falls on J. for writing that a force is "literally decimated" (that is, has lost ten per cent. of its men), when he seems to mean "nearly exterminated." "They lay prone on their backs" is rare, even in J., as prone means "face downwards." J. writes, "Cui bono?" when he



THE GREAT CHAMPION OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE: LOUIS PASTEUR.
Louis Pasteur, Inventor of the Cure for Hydrophobia, was born in 1822 and died in 1895.
From a Photograph by Pierre Petit.



M. MAURUS JOKAI,
Whose new novel, "The Yellow Rose," is to be published by Messrs. Jarrold.

means, "What is the good of it?" J. writes, his "bonâ fides are unimpeachable," thinking that "fides" is the plural of "fide," and that the accent in "bonâ" is—who knows what he thinks it is? Probably he deems it "toney."

"Lengthy" is a kind of "portmanteau word" signifying "long and tedious." But J. now writes of an old man that he "has had a lengthy life," and, as the Wiseacre says, J. will soon call a strong man "strengthy." As for "neither" and "nor," J. uses them thus, "Neither Mr. Asquith nor Mr. Balfour are first-class golfers."

As information about historical events can only be disseminated through novels, I wish that Sir Arthur Doyle or Mr. Stanley Weyman would write a novel about the Fall of the Templars. It is a subject about which I am totally ignorant, knowing only the Templar in "Ivanhoe." Picking up a French review, I learn a little, and see the materials for a novel. In 1307 the Templars were a prosperous military order, like that of the Hospital. They were seized, tortured, compelled to confess to unspeakable wickedness, and abolished. The reviewer, Monsieur Langlois, and his author, Herr Finke, say that these confessions were as false as those of witches who averred that they rode about on broomsticks and danced with the devil.

The affair was like the Popish Plot invented by Titus Oates, for which so much innocent blood was shed. The charges against the Templars were invented by one Esquiu, whom many historians regard as a mythical being. Herr Finke has found, at Barcelona, a letter from Esquiu, who offers his fable, as early as 1305, to Jayme II. of Aragon. Jayme would not listen. Esquiu sold his plot to France, and France—robbed the Templars.

I never knew till today how disagreeable religion (if *tabu* be religion) can make the life of the Australian aborigines. *Tabu* is a mystic prohibition on anything you please; if you break *tabu* no one can tell what terrible consequences may befall you.



PREMIER OF FRANCE AND MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR: M. CLEMENCEAU ADDRESSING A MEETING.
Raffaelli's portrait of M. Clemenceau has been described as "a masterpiece of psychological interpretation." M. Georges Clemenceau became Premier of France and Minister of the Interior in 1906. He has founded three papers, including "L'Aurore."
From the Picture by Raffaelli.



THE FRENCH DICKENS:
ALPHONSE DAUDET AND HIS DAUGHTER.

Alphonse Daudet, the famous French novelist, was born in 1840, and died in 1897. He has been called "The French Dickens," chiefly, perhaps, on the strength of his two "Tartarin" novels. Among his other well-known books are "Jack," "Nabab," and "Rois en Exil."—[From the Picture by Eugène Carrière.]

The Australians, we learn from Dr. Walter Roth in a new work, are no wiser than the Irish in the old romances. A wife has collected and cooked food, and her man, merely to spite her, tabus it, and she dare not taste of it. When the women are quarrelling over the division of food, one woman will suddenly declare it all *tabu*, except to her husband, or any male member of her own division of the tribe. Thenceforward no other mortal dares to touch the kangaroo, or whatever the game may be. All food cooked by a man is *tabu* to all women. A man may not speak to his "step-parents," apparently his father-in-law and mother-in-law. It is not plain how anyone can have two step-parents. Your mother dies, your father marries again, you have a step-mother. But how can you have both a step-mother and a step-father?

PARIS ISOLATED: "CE SIMYAN EST UN GROSSIER PERSONNAGE."

DRAWN BY J. SABATTIER.



1. A SOLDIER AS A POSTMAN: CLEARING A LETTER-BOX.

2. A LEADER OF THE STRIKERS: M. SUBRA.

3. PRESSED INTO THE POSTAL SERVICE: SOLDIERS SORTING LETTERS.

M. Simyan.

M. Lepine.

4. THE MAN ROUND WHOM THE PARIS POSTAL STRIKE RAGED: M. SIMYAN, FRENCH UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, ACCCOMPANIED BY M. LEPINE, DISCUSSING THE SITUATION WITH A GIRL STRIKER.

The postal strike in Paris raged round M. Simyan. When the postmen of the Central Administration met to approve the movement of their comrades, they offered monetary and moral support to those who were "sacrificing themselves on behalf of others to the vexatious and iniquitous measures which the staff had suffered at the hands of the hierarchy since the arrival of M. Simyan in power," while a striker, discussing the situation, declared that it had been brought about because M. Simyan is a cad ("parceque ce Simyan est un grossier personnage"). For some days Paris was practically isolated so far as communication by means of letter, telegram, and telephone was concerned; this drawing, for instance, had to be brought from Paris by a special messenger sent from London to fetch it. On Tuesday it was reported that the strike had come to an end. The Government supported M. Simyan, and, apparently, he will not resign.

FORBIDDEN THE PHILISTINE: AN ART STUDENTS' BALL IN THE QUARTIER LATIN.

DRAWN BY A. FORSTIER FROM A SKETCH BY MARIUS FORESTIER.



THE BAL JULIAN: AN IMPROMPTU BULL-FIGHT BETWEEN THE DANCES.

The Bal Julian takes place once a year. It is organised by past and present students of the Académie Julian, but students from other ateliers may be invited to attend. As with the Bal des Quat's Arts, the greatest care is taken to exclude members of the ordinary public. The ball, which begins at tenth and finishes at daybreak, is attended by from two to three hundred revellers, and many ingenious costumes are seen at it.

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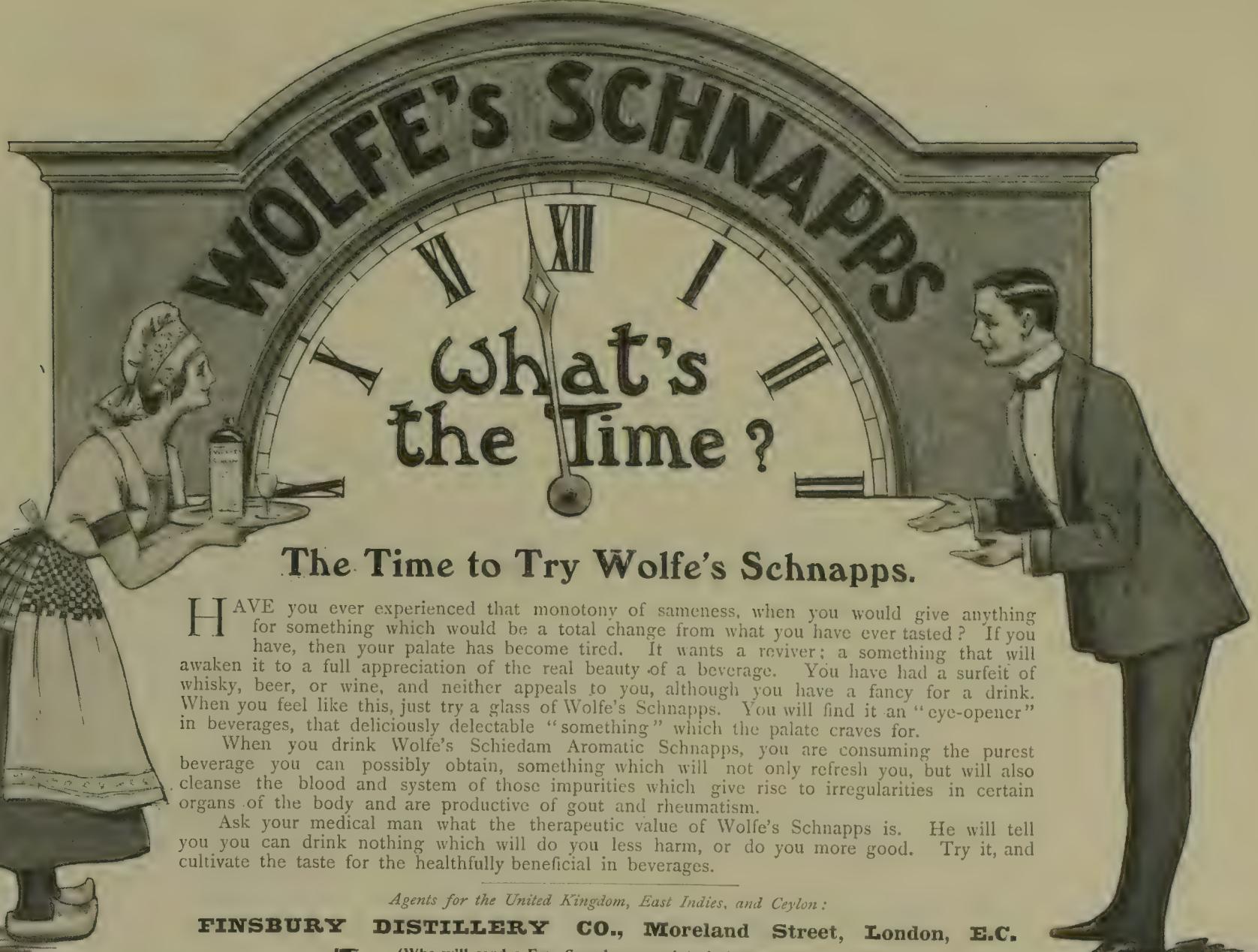
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St. Patrick's Eve was marked in Dublin by a Pageant of Irish Industries, held in the buildings of the Royal University, for the benefit of the Women's National Health Association of Ireland. After the first procession of the pageant, groups were formed for special dances. Prominent amongst these dances was the minerals and marbles quadrille, danced by those representing minerals and marbles in the pageant.—[DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN DUBLIN.]



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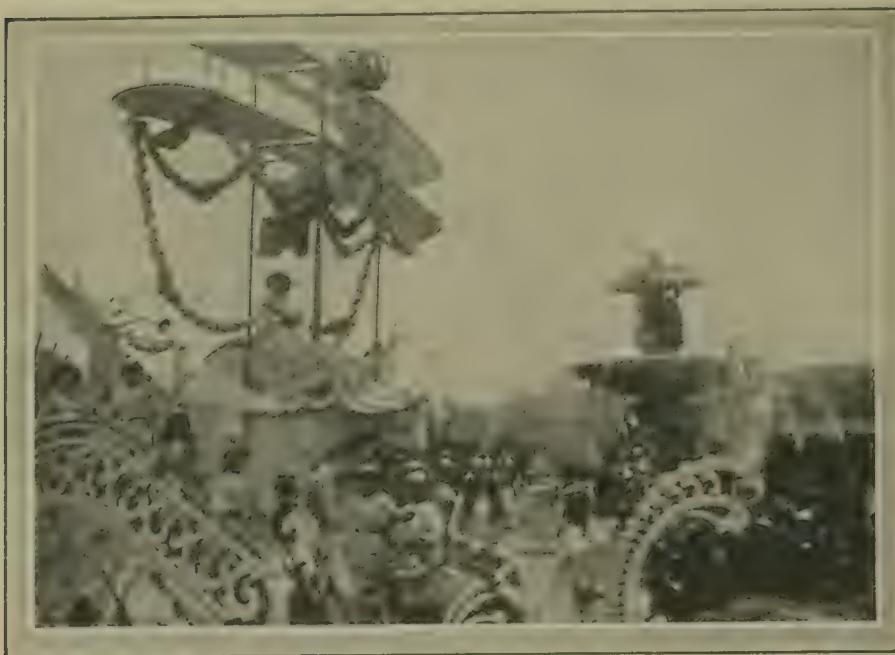
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MUSIC.

THE musical genius of France is in the ascendant in this country just now. We have welcomed Debussy, and to-day (27th) we are to welcome Vincent

in London; and Debussy's beautiful work, "Pelléas et Mélisande," is on the list of new productions. It is likely that the Concert-Goers' Club will devote an evening to this opera before it is produced. Gounod will be represented not only by the evergreen "Faust," which celebrated its jubilee last week, but by the opera the composer himself preferred, "Roméo et Juliette." Other works to be sung in French are "Armide," "Carmen," and Laparra's "Habanera," the last-named being one of the season's novelties. A French conductor — M. Maurice Fugarra — who has a considerable provincial reputation in France, has been engaged to conduct the French operas. Many

Mr. Rutland Boughton's "Skeleton in Armour," Mr. Arthur Goodhart's "Spanish Armada," and Mr. Edgar L. Bainton's "Blessed Damozel." An enterprise that seeks to serve British music and young composers must command respect, and the choir puts achievement as well as promise to its credit. As far as the modern choral music is concerned the chief fault among its writers seems to lie in their contempt or lack of appreciation for the words they set. In the last month or two there have been several first performances of work in which some clever young composer has shown that his intelligence is musical rather than literary, that he is prepared to set any beautiful poem to music, without seeking thoroughly to grasp the significance of the words he is handling. The result is that the words and the music cry aloud for divorce, each seems to resent the unhallowed union into which it has been forced. It would be hard to say that any of the new work mentioned above improves the poem with which it is associated. Much is clever and worth hearing, but irrelevance is the keynote of every score.



THE MOST UP-TO-DATE QUEEN OF QUEENS: HER MAJESTY ON HER AEROPLANE CAR DURING MI-CARÈME IN PARIS.

d'Indy, who, although he is the elder of the two by many years, is as young in thought and feeling, and is generally admitted to stand for the new movement in French music. The Société des Concerts Français has done him honour at Bechstein's, and Mr. Thomas Beecham included his symphony, "Jour d'Été à la Montagne," in the programme of the second Beecham Concert at Queen's Hall.

Next month we are to hear more work by modern French composers in London; and the programme of arrangements for Grand Opera at Covent Garden shows that French opera is no longer regarded as a negligible quantity. The licensing authorities have come to the conclusion that "Samson et Dalilah" will not be more harmful to public morals at Covent Garden than it is at Queen's Hall; Charpentier's delightful "Louise," welcomed in so many Continental opera-houses, is to be heard

patrons of Covent Garden and the concert-halls will welcome this revival of French music, long overdue. Germany, Russia, and Italy have played more than their part in London for some time past.

Mr. Edward Mason, whose choir was established to interpret modern British choral music, presided over the first concert of his second season last week at the Queen's Hall. The programme included Dr. Cowen's "John Gilpin,"



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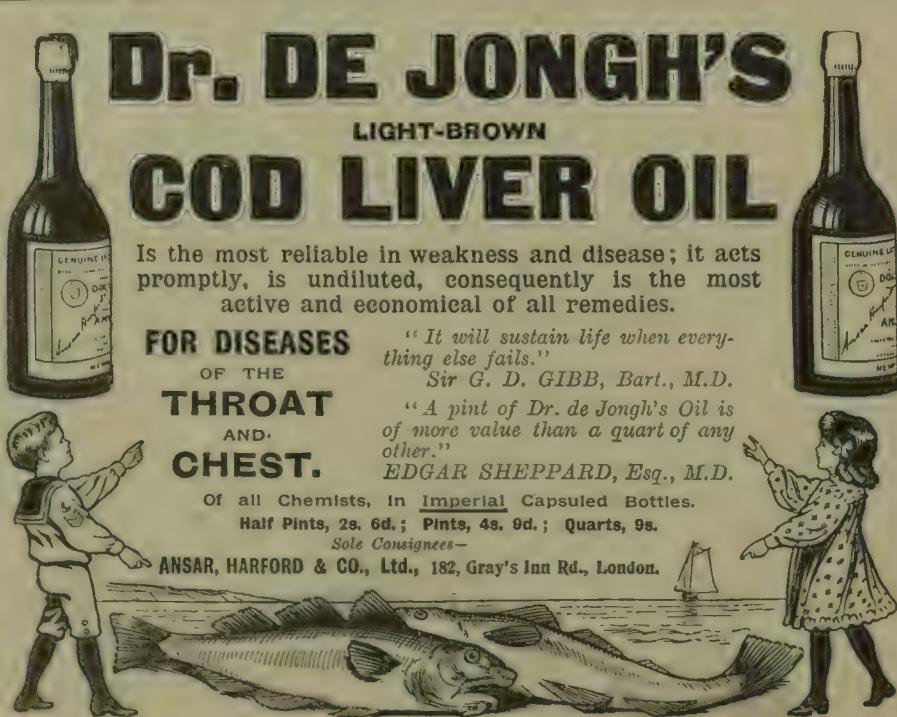
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LADIES' PAGE.

VISCOUNT ESHER'S study of the late Queen gains in importance from the fact which he made known that one of the most interesting and original sources of the information open to him will never in future be seen "in its entirety." The one hundred volumes of manuscript constituting her late Majesty's private journal—the first entry made on her thirteenth birthday, the last only twelve days before her death—are not to be permanently preserved. By the late Queen's own express wish, Princess Beatrice has copied enough of the precious record to fill several volumes; and when this pious task is completed, the original journals, I understand, are to be destroyed. It seems a sad pity; but a Queen has certainly at least as much right as the rest of us to order the destruction of such of her personal records as she does not wish to leave open to the scrutiny of posterity.

It is quite a question for debate whether even letters ought to be printed without the express consent of their writers. Harriet Martineau was so strongly of opinion that such a liability violated the sacred rights of private life and tended to dry up the springs of confidence, that she made her correspondents send back to her all the letters that she wrote, and refused to continue writing to any of her friends who declined to assent to this arrangement. Certainly, I think, the letters from living people found amongst the papers of a deceased friend ought to be returned by executors to their writers; and the law forbids the publication of letters without the permission of the writer, who has, it is held, made a gift of the letter itself—the piece of paper and the writing on it—to the recipient, but has not made him also a gift of the copyright of the composition. On the other hand, it may be fairly argued that people should not fear to let what they actually wrote and thought be known, and that, so long as a record is true and unvarnished, historically interesting personages should not object to posterity being made aware of that record. One feels that Queen Victoria's frank journal of her daily impressions and doings would only produce on after ages the same conviction that it has produced, by their own statement, on the two men who have most closely studied it—Sir Theodore Martin and Lord Esher—that is, a feeling of admiration and affection for the beautiful character and the beneficent influence there disclosed.

Queen Victoria's industry, both mental and manual, was not the least wonderful of her qualities. Lady Blomfield tells of the amazement of the foreign Sovereigns to whom her husband was the British Ambassador, at all our Queen found time to do, especially of her numerous letters written "avec sa vraie propre main." A recent discovery shows that another singularly successful woman Sovereign was equally industrious. The archives of the Ministry of the Russian Court at Moscow have just been enriched with a manuscript volume of 358 pages, entirely written in the hand of the



A USEFUL SPRING COSTUME.

Coat and skirt of rough blue cloth, trimmed by thick braid of a slightly lighter tint.

Empress Catherine II., the subject being a study of the laws of England, based upon the historic work on the subject by Blackstone. Catherine is one of the few rulers to whom the common consent of posterity has awarded the title of "the Great." She worked great reforms in her country, for which, says Mme. Vigée Le Brun, the famous painter, "I heard her name praised by high and low." Such esteem must be earned, even by monarchs. This volume shows the study which the great Empress undertook preliminary to the legal changes that she instituted in Russia. Much of the benefit that she worked was promptly undone by her son Paul as soon as he became autocrat in her place. He was insufferable to his people, and was murdered after only four years on the throne. Yet it is by his arbitrary ordinance alone that women cannot now inherit the Russian crown. How fortunate it is that King Edward is not jealous of his mother's fame, but loves and honours her memory! The present Tsar is the direct descendant of Catherine the Great—through her younger son, Alexander. His Imperial Majesty has just made a new departure. He has issued an order for the formation of a Committee to collect subscriptions for a national memorial to the soldiers who fell in the war with Japan, and has appointed his sister as the President of the Committee. Another new departure amongst royal ladies is that the Kaiserin has just made her very first public speech. So life is wider to-day even for royal women than it was of old.

The suggestion of classical grace that is found in the present clinging gowns also shows itself in evening cloaks, where it takes the form of gracious folds and draperies—lines to charm the artistic eye, rendered yet more lovely from being carried out in the softest satins in the most refined colours. A Paris model of this swathed style was of blue satin. It fastened down the front, and had the material on the right side of the opening simply hanging straight, but the very long left side was brought across and boldly flung far over the opposite shoulder. A deep band of gold embroidery bespangled with iridescent beetles' wings ran round the border, while heavy, glittering tassels weighted the corners. Another, of heliotrope satin, had its full folds caught up on either hip by a large jewelled ornament of pearls, amethysts, and emeralds. Over the shoulders was a deep collar of many narrow frills of heliotrope lace bordered with seed-pearls.

Messrs. Warings, of Oxford Street, are at present holding a notable sale of window-curtains of all and every description. Every house-proud woman knows of what importance are the window decorations, both from the interior and exterior point of view; she knows, too, alas! that the fresh, bright spring days often call aloud for new curtains. Messrs. Warings are showing original designs in all materials, including British net, Swiss embroidery, real lace, and silk and linen embroidered by hand. A point worth noting is that this firm will especially design and manufacture curtains to suit the individual style of any home. Their catalogue will be sent on application.

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MAKERS TO H.M. THE KING.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

IT is not for a civilian to say how far the desireability, I will not say possibility, of the transport of troops by motor was proved to the satisfaction of the military authorities by what certain anti-motorizing papers called the "motor rush to Hastings" last Wednesday week. Speaking as a layman who was present in an unofficial position, but with eyes to see and a memory to record, it seemed to me that, with the railways *hors de combat*, and a desire for the otherwise most rapid carriage of a thousand and more men from London to the coast, the Guards could not have been delivered there by any other means save that of spiriting them over the sixty or so miles that separate Colonel Du Cros' constituency from the Metropolis, and, as Matthew Arnold said of miracles, spiriting doesn't happen in these the early days of the twentieth century. It doesn't matter a red cent to me that some of the cars went too fast and some went too slow, and others failed to keep their distances

and alignment; the dead, solid fact remains that the men were delivered there on time, fresh as paint, armed and ammunitioned, and fit to cope with any invader of them all. What more do the country and the critics want?

One critic seemed more than a little exercised that the Automobile Association, who engineered the whole thing, had had the matter in hand for three weeks before the event. He appeared to suggest that Germany would not send a polite letter to Colonel Bosworth to the effect that a descent upon Pevensey was intended twenty-one days from date, and that he had better circularise his members. That the Association had got promises from their members to assist seems an offence which smells rank in the nostrils of these critics. It would appear that, all "on a suddint," without a with-your-leave or by-your-leave, Colonel Bosworth and Mr. Stenson Cooke should have danced out of the Motor Club and, by screaming "Cars, Cars!" have summoned three hundred or more from the vasty deep, or elsewhere, on the spur of the moment. Such a procedure would have been every bit as reasonable as the strictures of these chronic fault-finders.

Whatever the authorities may think, and whatever the critics may say, I say, who saw it, that the thing was done and done well. I say done well, because it was done by civilians who had never acted together before upon instructions that were not always as explicit as they might have been, and in the face of a good deal of misunderstanding and misdirection. If it had to be carried out next month again, under the same auspices, a great improvement would undoubtedly be visible. Nevertheless, if the motor-transport of troops on anything like a large scale is to be contemplated in future, private cars carrying three men, or even a 40-h.p. Fiat



Photo, Topical.
A RACING-BOAT THAT IS DRIVEN BY AIR-PROPELLERS: "RAPIÈRE IV." IN TOW.

The racing motor-boat "Rapiere IV" is driven by propellers that beat the air. These are driven by a 100-h.p. motor.

accommodating two only, must be left out of the question. I should like to see the same thing carried out by motor-omnibuses and char-à-bancs, thirty-five of which would accommodate the rank-and-file, while the speed would average thirteen to fifteen miles per hour if the roads were good. Maybe we shall see this done: I hear something about handling a brigade in this way.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have completed arrangements with the Marconi Company for the fitting of the Marconi Wireless System on their "A" Class steamers engaged in the Brazil and River Plate mail service. The mail steamers engaged in the R.M.S.P. Southampton, West-Indies, New-York service are fitted with the well-known De Forrest system.



BURNING A TRACK FOR RAILWAY ENGINES: THE MACHINE THAT CLEARS THE LINES OF WEEDS.

Certain of the branch lines on the American railways, lines that are used infrequently, soon get choked with weeds, and it was to fight these weeds in the most effective manner that this device was made. It is "an automobile mounted on ordinary railway-carriage wheels, with a gasoline engine fixed to the floor at one end of the car, which propels the car and pumps the air for forcing the gasoline to the burners, and elevating the side wings of the burner frame. . . . The gasoline is forced by compressed air into a system of burners at the back of the car, arranged to deliver the flame close to the ground. . . . The first burning is made early in the year, when the growth has reached a height of six to eight inches, and the operation is repeated a few days later, when the weeds are entirely consumed and the roots killed."

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The "Allenburys" Foods are alike suitable for the delicate and robust, and children thrive upon them as on no other diet.

No starchy or farinaceous food should be given to an infant under six months of age, it is not only useless, for the young infant cannot digest starch, but is a frequent cause of illness and rickets.

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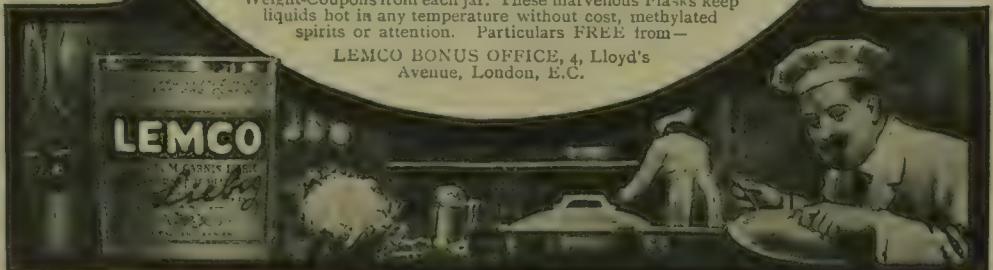
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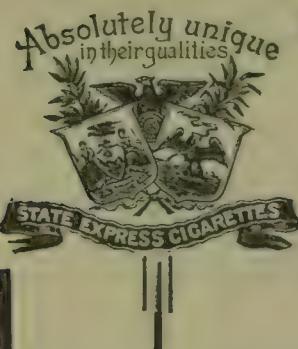
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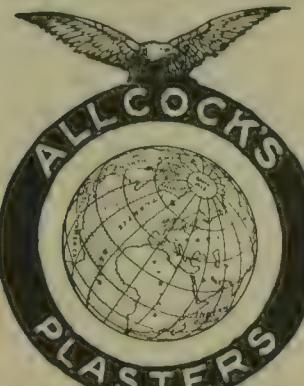


The new 68-page Art Catalogue describes in detail the new features of the 1909 Models of Rudge-Whitworths, including the Patent Combined Celluloid Handlebar Covering and Grips. Patent Rustless Finish. Variable Speed Gears. Featherweight Roadsters. Patent Brakes. All-steel Flush-joint Frames. The Ten Years' Guarantee. Prices from £3 15s. cash to £14 12s., or from 7/- per month. Catalogue Post Free from RUDGE-WHITWORTH, Ltd., (Dept. 256) COVENTRY. LONDON—230 Tottenham Court Rd., W.; 23 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.; 160 Regent Street, W.

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AS IN 1780—
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Your Hair!
it is charming.

It preserves and beautifies the Hair, prevents it falling off or turning grey, and is specially recommended for Children's Hair. Also prepared in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair. Bottles, 3/6; 7/-; 10/- Sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers, and A. ROWLAND, & SONS, 67 Hatton Garden, London.

"THE THIRD FRENCH REPUBLIC."*(See Illustrations on our "St. Paul's" page.)*

NO ONE could be better qualified to record and interpret recent French history and politics for British readers than a cultivated Briton who has lived for the last twenty years in France. A Frenchman performing the same task might not have been wholly intelligible this side of the Channel, and, moreover, his work would have been subject to the disadvantages of translation. In his very interesting and valuable book "The Third French Republic" (Grant Richards), Mr. Frederick Lawton gives a "historical, and, to some extent, an anecdotal narration of the Third Republic's progress from the end of May 1871 up to the year 1908." It is just that anecdotal element, that touch of personal experience, which makes the volume so vivid and readable, and lightens the usual heaviness of historical narrative or political disquisition. Mr. Lawton has made the acquaintance of eminent French



A GIANT AND CADETS CELEBRATING ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
The photograph shows Patrick O'Connor, the Irish giant, who is seven feet four inches in height, and Cadets of Lipton's Cadet Corps, in the march from the Marble Arch to Islington. The corps consists of employees of Lipton's, Ltd.

ideal Commonwealth, and he declares that she has proved herself "great in peace, as she has been great in war." The book is divided into seventeen chapters, one being devoted to each Presidency since the Franco-German War, four to Literature, Science, and Art (one for each subsequent decade), and one each to Paris, the Mutualist Movement, Education, and the Parliamentary system. The book possesses that indispensable accessory to any historical work, a full and careful index, and thirty-two excellent illustrations, about a third of which are from photographs, and the rest reproductions from famous French works of art. For the politician or general reader who wishes to understand recent European movements, the volume will take its place beside Justin McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times."

Wicker chairs and tables can be made more attractive by painting them with Aspinall's enamel. Brackets, photo-frames, milking-stools, wooden tables, fancy boxes, all can be beautified without trouble, and at a trifling cost, by Aspinall

We have received a copy of the Annual Report for last year of St. John's Hospital, Lewisham. This hospital was founded twenty-four years ago by the Sisters of St. John, and new buildings were erected in 1900, admirably equipped, and containing accommodation for forty beds. The in-patients during the year numbered 309 and the out-patients 273, and much voluntary work is always done by the nurses in the homes

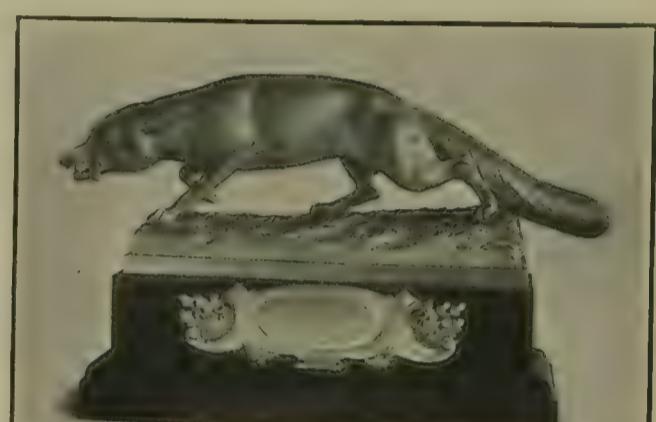
of the poor. The hospital, like most similar institutions, is in urgent need of funds to maintain its beneficent work; but, on the other hand, it claims to be the only one in Greater London which refuses, on principle, to run into debt. It is certainly deserving of support, which in a practical form may be sent to the hon. secretary, Mr. Lewis C. Thomson.

As a presentation-plate to its members for the current year, the Art Union of London (112, Strand) is issuing an etching, by Mr. Malcolm Osborne, A.R.E., of Mr. F. Morgan's painting, "The Gleaners." The picture, which represents two women gleaning in a cornfield, is an excellent example of the etcher's art. An impression of it on India paper is sent to each subscriber of one guinea, who has the option of choosing instead one of the many fine engravings and etchings previously issued by the Society, and is also entitled to the chance of a prize in the annual drawing in April. The prizes consist of pictures or other works of art.



CANADA'S GREAT WINTER CARNIVAL: THE THERMOS STALL AT THE ICE PALACE.

people, and in the latter half of his book he writes with a sure hand of things he has seen or heard. He writes, too, with an optimistic enthusiasm for his subject, and not merely for the sake of making a book. He admires France and her efforts in the direction of evolving the



A SOUVENIR OF MEMBERSHIP OF THE GALWAY BLAZERS: THE SILVER TROPHY PRESENTED TO MR. ISAAC BELL.

Mr. Isaac Bell, Master of the Kilkenny Foxhounds, has just been made the recipient of a unique presentation from the followers of the Galway Blazers, of which pack he was Master for five years. In the design and manufacture of the trophy, which is in solid silver, the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Ltd., of 112, Regent Street, London, have maintained their great reputation.

SUFFER NO LONGER WITH YOUR SKIN

"Antexema" gives Immediate Relief and effects a Quick Cure
Give "Antexema" a Trial and Prove This.

SKIN illness is worrying, disfiguring and humiliating, and the worst of it is that it so frequently defies all ordinary treatment. Every day letters are received from former skin sufferers saying they have tried everything without success, and that they seem as far from a cure as ever. They have tried so-called remedies, been to doctors, and consulted skin specialists, but their skin complaint still continues. Is this your case? Do you despair of being cured? If so, accept a most emphatic assurance that "Antexema" will make a complete cure in your case as it has in tens of thousands of other instances. The moment you apply "Antexema" you will find all irritation stop, inflammation will be allayed, and burning pain will cease. As you watch the condition of your skin you will find it getting clearer and healthier day by day, until the trouble will finally disappear altogether. "Antexema" is

A Commonsense Remedy.

It cures in such a wonderful way — because it is the result of science applied to the treatment of the skin, and it has proved its wonder-working powers for a quarter of a century. The medical man who discovered "Antexema" used it in his own private practice, and then, seeing the extraordinary cures which it worked, he determined to offer this remarkable remedy to the whole world. Its success has been phenomenal, and testimonies to cures in every variety of skin trouble keep on pouring in from every part of the globe. If you are a skin sufferer you must give a trial to "Antexema." It is the one thing that will cure you.

You cannot cure skin illness while grit, dust, or disease-germs get into the bad place and irritate and poison it. You may cover the affected part with linen, but that will not cure it, because there is no curative power in linen; but if you apply "Antexema," which is not an ointment, but a creamy liquid, you form an invisible, artificial skin over the sore place, which protects it, whilst at the same time the antiseptic, healing virtues of "Antexema" penetrate and get to work, and you soon remove every sign of your former skin affection. "Antexema" is a commonsense remedy, and the

remarkable cures which it works are just what might be reasonably expected.

And the cures worked by "Antexema" are wonderful, not to say miraculous. Thousands of people who have been cured by "Antexema" had at one time given up all hope of being freed from eczema and getting cured of a bad leg, or seeing their faces cleared of pimples, but are now amongst the enthusiastic admirers of "Antexema." They have, thanks to "Antexema," gained the ease, comfort, and skin health to which they had for years been strangers, and which they despaired of ever again enjoying.

Questions for you.

Are you suffering with your skin? Are you a victim of eczema, either in its moist, dry, scaly, acute, or chronic form? Are you suffering from a bad leg that will not heal, or an angry, inflamed spot that will not get better? Are you troubled with pimples, blackheads, barber's rash, or an eruption, either on your face or any other part of your body? Has one of your children ringworm, nettle rash, or any other of the various skin troubles of childhood? Don't waste time and money over experimenting with so-called remedies, but get "Antexema," the one certain

cure, and so ensure yourself against further suffering. "Antexema Granules" should also be taken to purify the blood, and at the same time nothing but "Antexema Soap" should be used for the toilet and bath.

These remarks are not addressed only to those who have a bad skin disease, but to everyone whose skin is the least bit unhealthy. When "skin troubles" are referred to it does not mean severe skin illnesses only, but also slight, everyday complaints, which turn into bad troubles if not attended to. Anything that affects the health of the outer or scarf skin and makes it look unhealthy or ugly, is a form of skin illness.

It should be specially noted that it does not matter what the skin trouble is, how long it has lasted, what part of the body is affected, what you have tried before, or what doctors or specialists you have been to, you can at once begin with "Antexema" with perfect confidence that it will cure you. Give "Antexema" a fair trial, and you will soon be convinced that it is the most wonderful skin cure in the world, and that it succeeds when all else fail.

J. P., Glasgow, writes:—"As a sign of gratitude I must inform you of a marvellous cure effected by 'Antexema.' I have been a martyr to eczema, mostly on the legs, for about twenty-five years, and have spent pounds in trying to effect a cure. About a year ago I resolved to try 'Antexema,' and by constant application and perseverance I found that not only did it give me restful nights instead of sleepless ones, but in addition it cured me, so that I have not now the slightest sign that I was ever in the grip of this terrible skin trouble which tormented me for so long a period."

Why continue to suffer?

Why go on enduring the discomfort, disfigurement, and humiliation of eczema? Why have pimples, blackheads, or spots on the face? Why be made miserable by a bad leg, an irritating rash or bad breaking out on the skin? Why suffer at all with skin illness when a cure is so easy? Please note one very important point. Skin troubles do not cure themselves. On the contrary, they spread, get worse, become more irritating and painful, and finally get a thorough hold on the system and become chronic. Use "Antexema" now. It saves a great deal of wretchedness and discomfort both now and in the future.

Your looking-glass will tell you whether the skin of your face and neck is healthy and free from blemish. When dressing or having a bath you can see whether you have a rash, breaking out, or eczema on any other part of your body.

If so, get a supply of "Antexema" at once, and stop the trouble before it has a chance of getting worse. "Antexema" will give you immediate relief and ease, and pimples, roughness, chaps, chafing, and all skin troubles will disappear like magic. "Antexema" is an unrivalled cure for eczema, psoriasis, ring worm, bad legs, and nettle rash, but it is just as useful for burns, blisters, chafed skin and cuts, and gentlemen whose skin is tender find it the very thing to use after shaving.

"Antexema" is supplied by Chemists everywhere in 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. bottles, or direct, post free, in plain wrapper, at 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d. from the Antexema Company, 83, Castle Road, London, N.W. "Antexema" can be obtained of all Chemists and Stores in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, India, and all British Dominions. A copy of the family handbook, "Skin Troubles," is enclosed with every bottle.



"Antexema" is an everyday nursery requisite of great virtues.



"Antexema" rapidly cures eczema in any part of the body.

Eruptions on the skin soon yield to the gentle power of "Antexema!"

and irritate and poison it. You may cover the affected part with linen, but that will not cure it, because there is no curative power in linen; but if you apply "Antexema," which is not an ointment, but a creamy liquid, you form an invisible, artificial skin over the sore place, which protects it, whilst at the same time the antiseptic, healing virtues of "Antexema" penetrate and get to work, and you soon remove every sign of your former skin affection. "Antexema" is a commonsense remedy, and the

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And all PARTS of SCOTLAND.

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TICKETS.—These will be issued on Thursday, April 8th, as well as on Good Friday (where train service permits) and Saturday, April 9th and 10th, from London (St. Pancras), available for return up to and including Tuesday, April 13th, except day of issue.

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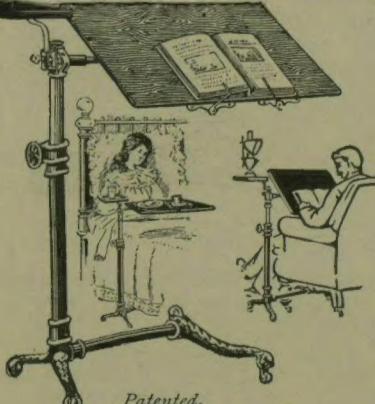
The thinkers of the race—the philosophers, scientists, successful men of every business—always have been men who have trained their minds to remember.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and three codicils of LORD BURTON, of Chesterfield House, Mayfair, and Rangemore, Stafford, have now been proved, the value of the estate being £1,000,000, so far as can at present be ascertained. Directions are given that before his body is placed in the coffin the spine and spinal marrow are to be severed at the neck by a competent surgeon, and the heart removed and placed in a separate vessel and enclosed in the coffin. Chesterfield House, Rangemore, and all real and leasehold estate he devised to his wife for life, with remainder to his daughter, Mrs. Nellie Baillie, now Lady Burton, with remainder to her son George Evan Michael Baillie, and his first and other sons in tail male. Lord Burton bequeaths £500, an annuity of £20,000, and such of the household effects as are not heirlooms to his wife; £600 a year to his daughter during Lady Burton's life, in addition to £600 per annum already settled on her; £500 and an annuity of £1500 to his sister, Lady Chichele Plowden; £500 to his sister, Lady Chetwode; £1000 each to the executors, and many other annuities and legacies to retainers and others. All other his property he leaves to his wife for life, and then an annuity of £20,000 is to be paid to his daughter; an annuity of £500 to such son of hers as may succeed to the settled estates, £1000 per annum to each of her other children, and the remainder of the income to his said daughter.

Subject thereto two thirds of the residue is to be applied in the purchase of property to be held with settled estates, and one third as to £50,000 each for the younger

Sir Sidney James Dundas, Bart., Dunira, Comrie, Perth £45,550
Mrs. Elizabeth Harris, West Court, Finchampstead £45,295

"Franz Josef," the well-known water, is from the famous aperient springs of Budapest, Hungary, and, recognising the special medicinal action contained therein, the Emperor Franz Josef of Austria and King of Hungary permitted the use of his name.

The Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington, overlooks the gardens of Kensington Palace, only one and a half miles from Hyde Park Corner, and claims to be the "Hotel de Luxe" of the royal borough. Its cuisine is exceptionally good, and its furnishings are tasteful and elegant, and it is undoubtedly one of the best-managed houses in the huge city. An inspection of its visitors' book reveals the fact that its guests embody a very fashionable class. Its tariff is decidedly on a moderate scale.

The Canadian Agency has been officially advised by Lord Strathcona that he has received a cablegram from the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa to the following effect: The savings deposits in Canadian banks amount to 443,000,000 dollars. The bank clearings for the month of February were 60,000,000 dollars more than those of February 1908, an increase of 22 per cent. The mineral output for 1908 has been valued at nearly 90,000,000 dollars. The quantity of ore dispatched from Cobalt this year to date is over 9,000,000 lb. The Toronto building record for February is the largest yet experienced in that city.

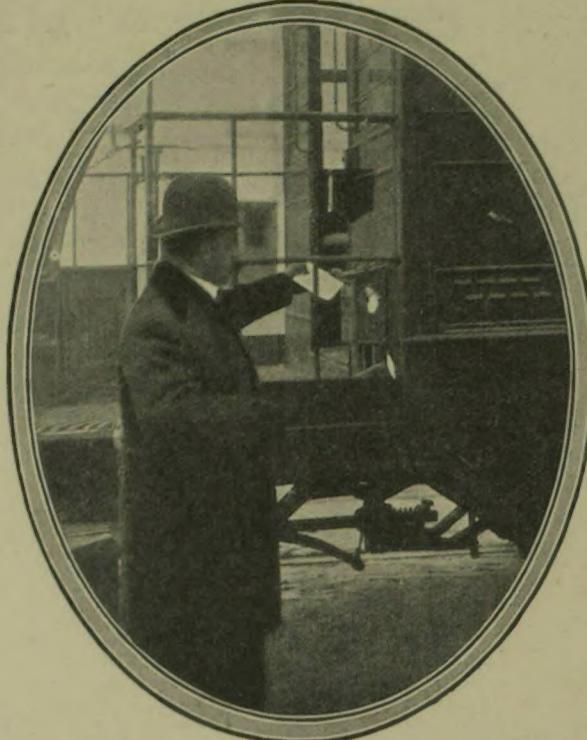


Photo. Topical.
A TRAVELLING LETTER-BOX: POSTING A LETTER
ON A PARIS TRAM.

children of his daughter, and the ultimate residue as she may appoint to her issue.

The will of DR. FRANCIS ELGAR, of 18, Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, who died on Jan. 17, has been proved by the widow, John Howard Colls, and Miss Susannah Elgar, the sister, the value of the property amounting to £81,046. The testator gives to his wife £1000 and the household effects; to his sisters, Susannah and Jane, an annuity of £250; to his brother William £100 a year; his sister Lucy Lobb £50 a year; to the Institute of Naval Architects £1600 to endow a scholarship; to his brother Samuel £2500; to his brother Thomas £1000; and to his brothers John and Alfred £500 each. One half of the residue he leaves to his wife, absolutely, and the other in trust for her for life, and then equally to the Institute of Naval Architects, and the University of Glasgow.

The following important wills have now been proved—
Mr. Thomas Harris, J.P., Calne, Wilts (gave £9000 to hospitals and religious institutions) £155,131
Mr. John Burgess Knight, 31, Holland Park, and late of Messrs. Knight and Son, Ltd., soap manufacturers. £124,115
Mr. Frederick Finn, Ethelbert Road, Canterbury £49,885

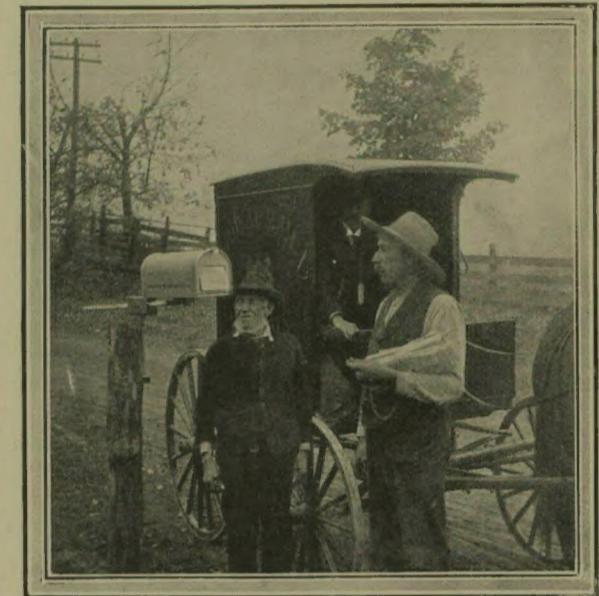


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THE NEW MAIL SERVICE IN CANADA: FARMERS TAKING THEIR LETTERS FROM A RURAL DELIVERY-BOX NEAR HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

—but it will reach a large number of people. The courier is able to deliver mail to and collect mail from the boxes without leaving his wagon.

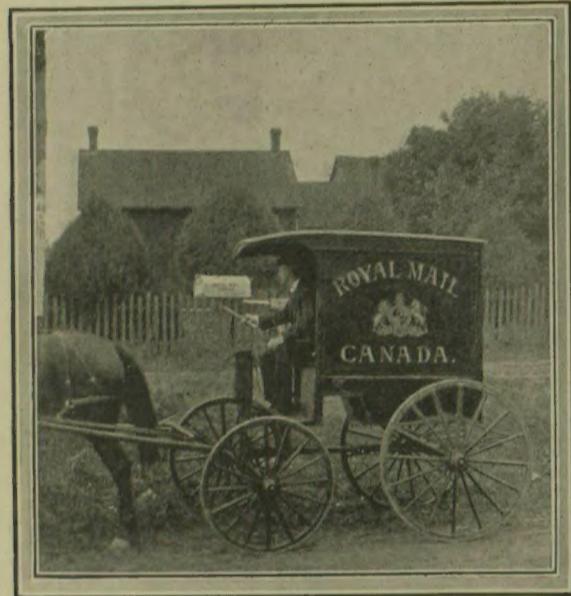


Photo. Topical.
CANADA'S NEW MAIL SERVICE: A RURAL MAIL-WAGON DELIVERING MAILS TO A BOX IN FRONT OF A FARM-HOUSE, BETWEEN HAMILTON AND ANCASTER.

A system of rural mail delivery was inaugurated in Canada recently on a seven-mile route in Wentworth County. The system now being installed is, so far, limited to existing stage routes, —

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TO USE.
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SAME PRICE
12 CURLERS IN BOX.
Post Free for 8 Stamps
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SPURIOUS
IMITATIONS.
The GENUINE
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on right-hand
corner of label, thus:
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MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT
"uses Proctor's Pinelyptus Pastilles with great success for Throat, Voice, and Chest, and recommends them to her friends."
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Invaluable for COUGH, ASTHMA,
THROAT TROUBLES, CATARRH, &c.
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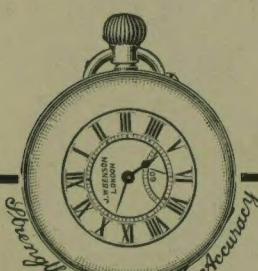
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Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston. Post-free from London depot, liberal sample of Cuticura, with 32-page book on the skin.



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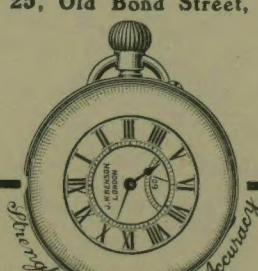
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because perfectly fed—on Mellin's. Mixed as directed, and given as a regular diet to *your* baby from birth, Mellin's will build up the little one's constitution, strengthening bone and muscle. It has done so in thousands of cases already.

Mellin's Food

is the finest substitute for natural breast-milk. Doctors not only recommend it, but give it to their own children. Send us a post-card with your name and address. A sample bottle will be sent FREE, with a booklet that will interest you.

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You have only to post receipt or receipts for amount paid to your tradesman on to us, when this handsome gift will be sent to you at once, post free.

CHERRY BLOSSOM BOOT POLISH

requires no hard brushing; just a little rub with cloth or polisher brings a rich, brilliant and lasting gloss. Servants appreciate its wonderful ease in use. Preserves the leather and keeps it waterproof and supple. The best Polish for all boots, boy, calf, glacé kid, etc., black or brown. In 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d. tins. The complete outfit, 6d. and 1s., is splendid value.

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Preserves the Skin

from the effects of Frost, Cold Winds, and Hard Water *more effectually than any other preparation*. Entirely Removes and Prevents all Roughness, Redness, Irritation, Chaps, etc., and Keeps the Skin

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It is *Invaluable for the Complexion*, and will be found *Delightfully Soothing* and *Refreshing* if applied after Walking, Golfing, Cycling, Motoring, Dancing, etc.

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WHY?

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BECAUSE they are constructed in the most modern style of the steel art, viz., from press-punched homogeneous and crucible steel sheets.

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BECAUSE they embody many little methods of reducing wear and ensuring easy adjustment not found in other roller skates.

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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Bishop of London had hoped to speak last week at the Mansion House on behalf of the Emergency Fund for China, but he has not been very well, and, in view of the heavy strain of his Lenten Mission, his doctor ordered him a few days' rest. The Archbishop of Canterbury, as well as Dr. Winnington Ingram, has given his cordial support to this movement. The purpose is to found colleges and institutions in the great cities of China for the training of doctors, pastors, and teachers.

The Bishop of London's meetings at Acton were very well attended. The parish church has seating accommodation for 950 people. It was built in 1550, the first church in Acton of which there is any record dating back to 1220. In 1837 the parish church was partly rebuilt and enlarged, and in 1865 a new nave and chancel were provided. In 1877 a new tower was erected by Prebendary Harvey, the former rector. The present Rector is the Rev. G. S. de Saumarez, who in 1906 added a new vestry and south tower.

Prebendary Fox has given a valuable Lenten lecture at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields on the history of Christian Missions in Uganda. He mentioned that the whole of the Church machinery, apart from the expenses of Europeans, is now maintained by the people of that country. Without a drop of human blood being shed, a revolution, greater than any country had ever known, had been brought about by the moral force of the Gospel of Christ. Prebendary Fox expressed the belief that in time Uganda would be one of the brightest jewels in the British Crown.

The Rev. J. G. McCormick preached his farewell sermons at St. Paul's Church, Prince's Park, Liverpool, on the third Sunday in Lent. Mr. McCormick will now enter on his ministry as Canon Fleming's successor at St. Michael's, Chester Square. His midday addresses at St. Paul's Cathedral during the early days of Lent proved very acceptable to City workers. At the close of the service on Sunday evening (March 14) he stood at the west door of his Liverpool church to shake hands with every member of the congregation to whom he has ministered for the past seven years.

The "Pageant House" in Fulham Road is now one of the most interesting London centres for Churchmen. On the ground-floor is a great work-room, with due provision of storage-shelves, where machining and ironing go on. On the first floor Mr. Croxton carries on the extensive business of the costume department. The task of arranging the ancient church-vestments has been entrusted to the St. Dunstan's Society, of which the Rev. Percy Dearmer is chairman.

A beautiful fresco has lately been discovered in the ruins of the Infirmary Chapel of Canterbury Cathedral. It is conjectured that it formed part of the original decoration of the wall of the chapel, which was erected at some time between 1135 and 1165.

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

F R HUSSE.—Will you kindly send your problem on a diagram? It is much safer, and avoids trouble.

G STILLINGFLEET JOHNSON.—Thanks for problem, which we hope to publish in due course.

J B CAMARA (Madeira).—1. B to B 2nd seems a satisfactory defence to the solution you propose for No. 3378.

C R SHAW (San Francisco).—If 1. K takes R, 2. B to B 2nd, mate; and if 1. P takes R, 2. B to Q 6th, mate.

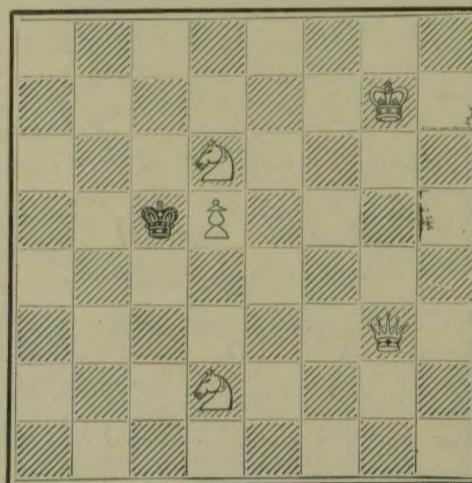
P H WILLIAMS.—Most acceptable.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3378 received from C A M (Penang), C Carmi, and F R J (Bombay); of No. 3380 from C Field junior (Athol, Mass.) and R James (Toronto); of No. 3381 from C Field junior, J M K Lupton (Richmond), Henry A Seller (Denver), R James, and T Thomas; of No. 3382 from R C Widdicombe (Saltash), J Camara (Madeira), J M K Lupton, Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), and F Brown (Stratford); of No. 3383 from F Brown, J M K Lupton, R Bee (Melton Mowbray), F von Gersom (Hanover), H S Brandreth (Nice), Major Buckley (Menton), R J Lonsdale (New Brighton), Carl Pranke (Hamburg), and Sigismund Piechorski (Lemberg).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3384 received from R J Lonsdale, G Lewthwaite (Elsham), Henry D Yates, T Turner (Brixton), R Worters (Canterbury), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), Albert Wolff (Putney), E J Winter-Wood (Paignton), T Roberts (Hackney), Frank H Unwin (Haverhill), J F G Pietersen (Kingswinford), G Bakker (Rotterdam), A G Beadell (Winclesea), Loudon McAdam (Southsea), F Henderson, F Folwell, J Coad (Vauxhall), F Smee, Laura Greaves (Shelton), Hereward, J D Tucker (Ilkley), Sorrento, G W Moir (East Sheen), J Steede, L.L.D. (Penzance), John Isaacs (Liverpool), Joseph Willcock, J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), W J Allen (Belfast), H A Salway, Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), W C D Smith (Northampton), R C Widdicombe, Professor Karl Wagner (Vienna), H S Brandreth (San Remo), Ernst Mauer (Berlin), and M Hunter.

PROBLEM No. 3386.—By EUGENE HENRY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3383.—By H. J. M.

WHITE	BLACK
1. Q to K Kt 7th	K moves
2. K to K 3rd	Any move
3. Mates.	

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Game played at St. Petersburg between Messrs. RUBINSTEIN and CHOTIMIRSKY.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 4th
3. P to B 4th	P to K 3rd
4. B takes P	K P takes P
5. Kt to B 3rd	B to K 3rd
6. P to K 3rd	P to K 3rd

The Fianchetto in some form or other finding a place in most modern openings.

7. B to Kt 2nd	Kt to B 3rd
8. Castles	P to B 5th
9. B to Kt 5th	B to K 2nd
10. Kt to Kt 5th	Q to K 3rd
11. B takes Kt	P takes B

B takes B is better, and would have saved him from the difficulties into which he is immediately put by White's counter-stroke.

12. Kt takes Q B P	P takes Kt
13. P to Q 5th	Castles
14. P takes B	Q takes P
15. P takes P (ch)	K to R sq
16. Kt to Q 5th	P to K 5th

White has now the better game, and ought to win without difficulty.

17. R to Kt sq	Q R to Kt sq
18. R to K 4th	Q to K 4th

There is nothing to be done. This is the only occasion in the tournament where Rubinstein lost.

30. P to B 7th

White resigns.

CHESS IN THE CITY.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Messrs. W. WARD and P. R. GIBBS.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
4. B to Kt 5th	Q Kt to Q 2nd
5. P to K 3rd	B to K 2nd
6. Kt to B 3rd	Castles
7. R to B sq	P to B 3rd
8. B to Q 3rd	R to K sq

Nothing is to be gained by White massing his forces where no impression can be made, as his hasty withdrawal presently clearly shows. P to B 3rd at once, with a view of moving the troublesome Bishop and securing open lines for both Queen and King's Rook is better policy.

21. P to K Kt 4th	P to K Kt 4th
22. Kt to B sq	P to K 4th
23. R to K sq	K to R sq
24. Q to Q sq	R to Kt sq

The attack is admirably planned.

25. Kt to Q 2nd	P to B 5th
26. P takes P	

We again suggest P to B 3rd, when, if K P takes B P, 22. P to K 4th relieves the pressure. The text-move only plays Black's game.

26. B to K 5th	P takes P
27. R to K R 3rd	P to K 6th
28. Kt to B 3rd	Q to K 3rd
29. R to K 4th	B takes Kt

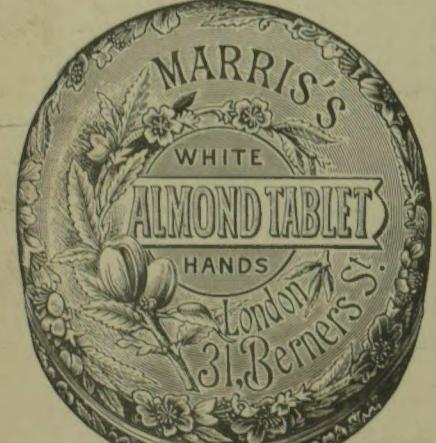
White resigns, because if Q takes B P, P takes P (ch), wins the Rook or mates. Black is to be congratulated on his well-conducted game.

The St. Petersburg Tournament resulted in Messrs. Lasker and Rubenstein dividing the first and second prizes, and Messrs. Duras and Spielman the third and fourth. One feature of the contest was the utter want of form of Schlechter, who could not win even when he did not lose.

Wolfe's Schnapps can now be obtained at the bars of the Cecil and other leading hotels. The *Lancet* recently testified to the purity of this well-known spirit, which has the most beneficial effect on the liver and kidneys. In Australia alone over 1,500,000 bottles are consumed annually. "Get the habit," as our American cousins say.

Penkala Ever-Pointed Automatic Pencil. Price 1/- Also in H.M. Silver, 5/- and 7/- To be had at all Stationers, Railway Bookstalls, and Stores, or from KARA STATIONERY CO., 2, Gresham Buildings, London.

Chapped Hands or Lips. MARRIS'S ALMOND TABLETS.



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